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VOL. V

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1919

No. 63

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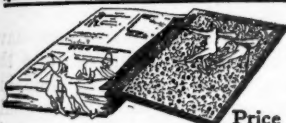
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The 1919 Markets

Depletion of stocks of chemicals and drugs over a wide area has undoubtedly been the outstanding feature and keynote of the 1919 market situation. Particularly during the latter half of the year, skyrocketing prices and speculative activity, induced primarily by the dearth of supplies, have naturally followed. In spite of general recessions over the first half of 1919, prices now stand at higher levels than they did a year ago. The declines of the early months were soon overshadowed by the general reaction and upward turn of prices beginning in May. Taken all in all however, the past year has been an extremely prosperous one for the trade and is heralded as the first step towards the return to normal conditions.

The beginning of 1919 found business dull and prices weak with the Secretary of Commerce urging lagging consumers to buy and resume "business as usual." The end of 1919 finds business brisk, buyers unable to locate sufficient supplies and prices climbing. Without question the general situation shows improvement with the exception of European export which has reversed its position. Exports early in the year were a bright spot in a slow chemical market but sagging European exchange rates have been effective in helping to put a damper on this trade.

The American chemical market entered upon 1919 with stocks of many products in small supply and now, at the end of the year, this condition instead of showing improvement as a result of twelve months production on a peace basis, has spread to a wider area. Increased output is the only thing which will overcome short supplies, particularly in face of the heavy demands of the past six months, but with labor generally restless and strikes frequent and widespread, this in many instances has been an impossibility. If the general shortage of all commodities, as well as chemicals and drugs, is not adjusted by an improved supply during the coming year, it is difficult to say just how high prices will go. All the Government price-fixing in the world will not improve the situation. Greater production in all lines is imperative.

The total volume of business in chemicals and drugs for 1919 has shown a marked improvement over the figures for 1918. This has been due in part, no doubt, to the generally higher prices which are noted for many items. However, this has not been the only factor, for trading has resumed more the aspect of a healthy, active and normal market than has been noted since pre-war times. There is little doubt that a considerably larger volume

of business would have been done were it not for the restricting influences of short stocks.

In order to show graphically the manner in which prices have moved through 1919 as compared with the previous five years, about 35 charts, representing various chemicals, dyes and intermediates, drugs, essential oils and fixed oils have been prepared and those covering heavy chemicals, fine chemicals and crude drugs are printed elsewhere in this issue. The diagrams representing prices for essential oils, intermediates, dyes and fixed oils will appear in the issue of next week, January 7th. The charts showing group average prices are undoubtedly open to criticism, as are most averages, and have been presented merely to show in a general way the tendencies of each group. Prices alone have been considered and index numbers have not been used.

Lost—the German Intermediates

Annex VI of the Peace Treaty has five sections relating to the option accorded by Germany to the Reparation Commission to require delivery of "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" on certain terms which are specified in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4. Section 5 is quoted below:

(5) The above expression "Dyestuffs and Chemical Drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, SO FAR AS THEY ARE MANUFACTURED FOR SALE.

Attention is drawn to the closing clause "So far as they are manufactured for sale." This clause places restrictions on the delivery of coal-tar intermediates which were not foreseen, and were discovered only after the Germans made their report to a sub-committee of the Reparation Commission. Dr. Herty read the report with surprise. The leading dye manufacturing companies in the German Kartel listed less than a dozen intermediates. One of the largest plants was credited with only three. These were the only coal-tar intermediates which they "manufactured for sale."

An investigation was begun to learn how the clause came in section 5, and the English and French copies of the Peace Treaty were compared with the result that the expression in French was found to be identical and not capable of any different translation. It was further discovered upon inquiry among the members of the Reparation Commission that Annex VI containing the five sections and the clause in question was written first in English and translated into French. How the clause came to be worded in this peculiar way is not known to members of the Commission. Whether German trickery had a bearing on the question, or a blunder was due to unfamiliarity with the dyestuff industry by those who wrote this section has not been decided, so far as we can learn.

The Commission has been foiled in a very vital part of the treaty. The selection of "not exceeding 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming

into force of the present treaty" will be curtailed so far as intermediates are concerned to nine or ten "manufactured for sale," while 300 or more coal-tar intermediates which are needed in the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, will be kept in Germany for the immediate production of colors with which to carry on the commercial war for dyestuff supremacy the world over. How great the stock of these unlisted intermediates in Germany cannot be estimated. Undoubtedly there were large accumulations during the war, but we get none of them to speak of. The dye industry languished in England before the war for want of intermediates and in the United States it was very nearly starved to death by German competition and now a bad loophole has been left in the treaty through which this German competition is peeping hopefully at the lost markets.

Taking Stock

Has there ever been a year similar in any respect to the one just closing? It should be of great interest to business men in all lines to take stock of the year's events and their effects upon their particular business. Their inventories at this year's end should be somewhat different from the old-time method of tabulating "merchandise on hand" and include "stock of acquired experience and lessons both profitable and costly."

In summing up the labor situation, we have likely witnessed the high point of unrest, and the crest of the wave has been passed. In summing up the final results and effects on industry it would appear that at the end of the year business is in a highly satisfactory and healthy condition. The cash surpluses carried over by both large and small concerns for the year, independent of previous accumulations from large sales during the war period will show up very favorably and with the prospect of improved conditions as to foreign credits, which are sure to develop, outlets for merchandise which have seemed somewhat threatened, should be thrown open and without doubt, will be.

The question of extending credits should be given the most consideration. There are many firms in the limited capital category who have been operating on a basis far in excess of any amounts that they have ever undertaken and in addition to bank accommodations have negotiated purchases on "acceptances." This is all very worthy, but over-indulgence may follow.

After you have taken stock of your business lessons over the past year and realize how many worries and anxieties troubled you that were unwarranted and have assured yourself of your belief in the future prosperity of your business and of this country, you will be in shape to enjoy your share but give frequent thought to both your debits and credits, watch the ledger and take advantage of the services offered by both commercial and banking agencies in reasonable accord and at the end of 1920, you should find your business in as proportionately a healthy condition as it is today and quite likely better than at the end of 1919.

Heavy Chemicals Highest Ever Known

Manufacturers and Consumers Failed to Estimate Industrial Requirements and Prices Are Jumping

FEW producers or consumers of heavy chemicals believed at the beginning of 1919 that the average price of the leading heavy chemicals would be higher at the beginning of 1920 than at any time in the history of the chemical industry. Manufacturers and dealers of many years' experience in following the markets were completely out-guessed in their estimates of requirements for the year. The situation at the beginning of 1919 was very discouraging to the manufacturer, and the only bright spot of the market was the small foreign demand. Even this was large compared with the hand-to-mouth buying by domestic consumers.

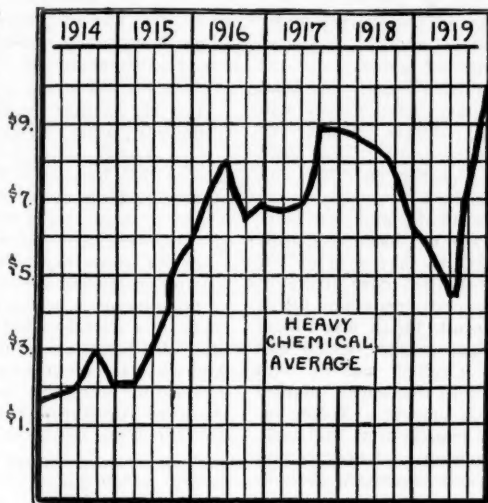
In the early part of the year production was at a standstill because of the heavy surplus that filled the warehouses of manufacturers carried over from war contracts. Consumers who were in a position to buy were skeptical and confined their purchases to immediate requirements, believing that lower prices were sure to follow during the year. Practically the same predicament faced the large contractor, who confined his purchases to a minimum quantity. This method was pursued by buyers throughout the spring, and prices receded for a time as holders were forced to offer stocks at extremely low levels, because of the large surplus on hand, which was tying up plants. However, the export demand was constantly developing and played a very important part in stabilizing the market.

Production being at a minimum during the spring, while the industries were gradually absorbing the war surplus, June and July saw the heavy chemical field

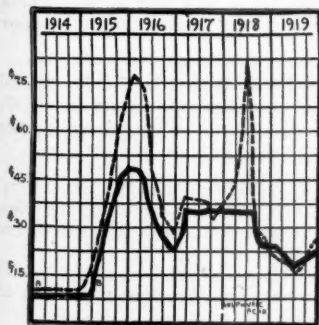
without stocks of many important commodities. Large consumers began to realize that their requirements for the rest of the year would be larger than they anticipated. About this time prices started upward, owing to the increasing demand from abroad as well as the heavier buying on the part of domestic users, and from that time heavy chemicals have been advancing steadily, and in many cases with leaps and bounds. The stringency in many items is very acute at the present time, and from appearances prices are going higher on 1920 business. The demand is heavy and supplies light.

The chart on the average price of chemicals from Jan. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1920, includes twenty of the leading heavy chemicals, including

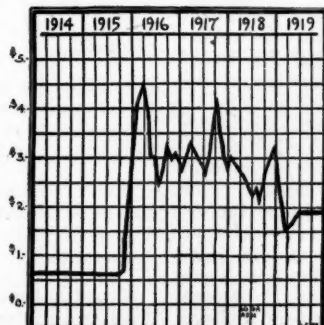
the alkalis, acids, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate, ammonia water, copper sulphate, carbon tetrachloride, carbon bisulphide, caustic potash, lead acetate, sodium bichromate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium prussiate, sodium silicate and sodium phosphate. Perhaps the most phenomenal advance was in bichromate of soda which occurred recently. The price went from 15c to 45c within eight days, but gradually receded. Today the price is about 22c on spot material, which shows an advance of 12c since last summer. Offers of copper sulphate of 4½c for export were turned down by consumers last spring. Then the price rose to 9c, but dropped again to 8c, which prevails at this time. Heavy buying on the part of Japanese consumers of ammonium sulphate, together with the curtailment of supplies, has caused an advance of approximately \$3 per hundred in about four months.



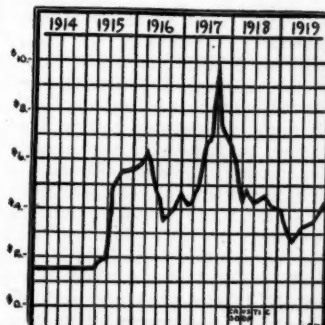
Average of Heavy Chemical Prices for Six Years



Sulphuric Acid



Soda Ash



Caustic Soda

Among the acids, sulphuric has shown the most strength. Last spring and early summer, offerings on spot business were current at \$14 a ton for the 66-degree, whereas today, buyers are forced to pay \$25. Muriatic has reached high levels, but is slowly receding at this time. All of the alkalis are much higher than last spring. Caustic soda has been advancing steadily, and prices are nominal at \$4.25@4.50 per hundred. Last spring, stocks could have been bought for half this price. Bleaching powder is considerably higher for export, being held at \$3.35@3.50, as compared with \$1.50 last spring. Soda ash has advanced very little, but from indications higher prices may be expected soon. All sodium salts are strong and higher.

Japan and South American countries bought American products liberally, especially potash. Japan has also placed large orders for American chlorate. Holders of potassium salts, fearing German competition, have acquired only limited supplies, and this fact has had a strong tendency to keep prices high.

The stringent situation in the alkalis and fertilizers is due to the fact that England has not been in a position to produce adequate supplies to take care of her heavy export demand. The prolonged coal strike in Wales, which seriously handicapped production, kept supplies at a minimum. As a result, Japan was forced to draw heavily upon the American market, which was also handicapped by strikes. English makers who were under contract in the South American market were also obliged to buy in this market. Orders involving many thousand tons of caustic soda and soda ash have been placed in this market of late, cleaning up the available supplies, and prices advanced. Ammonium sulphate and all ammonium products were in demand by Japan. Manufacturers of ammonium phosphate have orders for delivery over the whole of 1920. Ammonium sulphate is also being sold for December delivery, 1920.

Not all products are in such strong request, owing to the exchange situation and freight rates, which are very high to some countries. As long as the products are available in other countries, buyers are not inclined to come into the American market. Copper sulphate can be made here at as low cost as in England, but when it comes to the question of making deliveries in Central Europe or South America the American manufacturer is handicapped. England is in a position to supply this commodity, and the majority of foreign buyers send there for supplies, with the possible exception of Greece, which is still buying in small lots from American producers.

The New Jersey Clay-Workers' Association and Eastern Section of the American Ceramic Society held its annual meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., recently. Addresses were made by Homer F. Staley, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., on "Feldspar as a Pottery Material"; and by H. G. Schurecht, Bureau of Mines, Mining Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, on "Properties of Pottery Bodies and Glazes." The chemical analysis of coal and proper method of procedure for such work was explained by A. C. Fieldner, Supervising Chemist, Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, Pittsburgh, in connection with his paper "Fuel Analyses." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Abel Hansen, head of the Fords Porcelain Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., president; C. S. Maddock, Jr., of Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., vice-president; and Prof. George H. Brown, Director, Department of Ceramics, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Bloomfield, Metuchen, was elected councilor for the organization.

CHEMISTS AS PURCHASING AGENTS

The important position which the chemist is assuming in industrial plants with reference to the purchase of raw materials is attracting considerable attention in the textile trade. It is apparent that the laboratory in many plants will soon assume the duties of the purchasing agent or, at least, control his actions. In a recent issue the "Textile World Journal" says:

We hear a great deal nowadays about truth in advertising, but the safest way to insure truth is to make lack of truth unhealthy. Pigs may be pigs, but dyes aren't dyes and soap isn't soap. This doesn't mean that all or many soap manufacturers and dye manufacturers are dishonest—but it is necessary to guard against the few who are.

"But my chemist examines everything that comes into the mill; what more can I do?" asks the mill owner. . . . You've only just started, old man. Take the case of that bleachery in — for instance. They employed a well-paid chemist and had even a better paid one as a consulting authority. They took samples out of every shipment of every supply—and checked them up in the laboratory. But when the chemist found that a boiler compound which sold at 20 cents a pound could be manufactured in the mill for 1½ cents a pound and made up a barrel to prove it, the chief engineer's word that "the substitute wouldn't work" was taken as final. And when the laboratory claimed that 90 per cent water was rather excessive in an expensive finishing paste, the head starcher's assertion that "nothing else would do" killed the report in its infancy.

Things have changed at that mill now. The laboratory, which discovered that a carbon remover selling at \$1.50 a pound was common salt tinged with pink, and that a dye firm was selling the identical color, which they purchased at 75 cents, to one of its associate plants for \$1.25—gradually became a deciding factor in the purchase of supplies. The chemist must now O. K. the order, test the shipment and O. K. the bill. The management gets back more than the chemist's salary in the form of rebates on "below-standard" goods offered by a few unwise firms.

Some day they are going further. The purchasing agent is a bit of a stumbling block. Occasionally he can't see why a certain product isn't all right, and, having quite a drag with the superintendents, he wins out. But not for good. Eventually the purchasing department is going to be a subsidiary part of the laboratory.

A former employee of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works was found dead in the factory in Brooklyn last week, by a chemist when he opened the door one morning. Close to the body was a bag of cocaine valued at \$7,000. It is said that he was a drug addict. An inquest will be held to determine the cause of death.

A judgment against L. H. Acton & Co. for \$35,650 in favor of Henry F. Nelson on a contract for 50,000 gallons of turpentine has been allowed by Justice Chohalan of the Supreme Court.

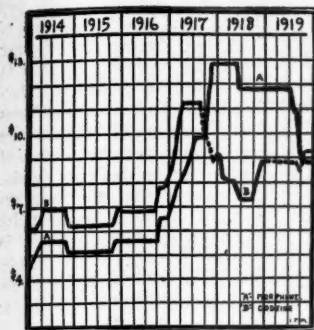
Frank Schumann, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, has been elected chairman of the New York and New Jersey Section of the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

The Hooker Electrochemical Co. has moved to 25 Pine street, New York.

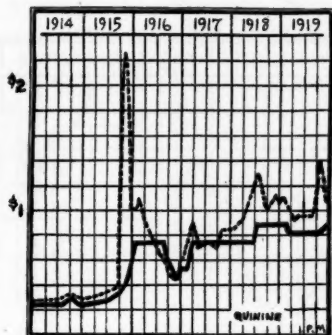
A claim made by the Atlantic Dyestuff Co. against the U. S. Shipping Board for \$70,000 has been allowed.

Fine Chemicals Erratic During 1919

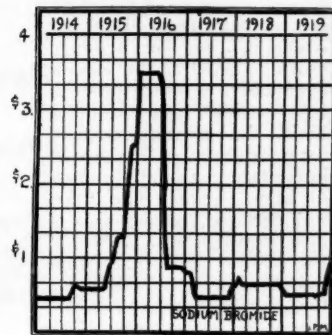
*Curtailed Production Due in Part to Strikes and
in Part to Difficulty of Obtaining Raw Materials*



Morphine and Codeine



Quinine



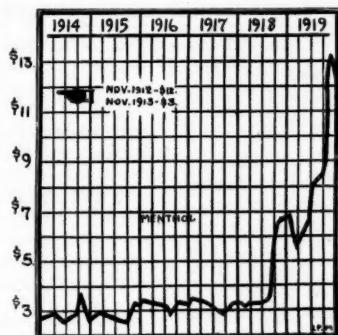
Sodium Bromide

FOR three months at the beginning of 1919, fine chemical prices declined rapidly. The influenza epidemic during the closing months of 1918 sent prices upward, but with the stamping out of the disease, demand fell off and prices began to move downward. From March, 1919, until late last summer, the decline became less precipitous. The past three or four months have been characterized by a turn-about and steady movement in the upward direction. Short stocks and curtailed production account for the general upturn in fine chemical quotations. In some cases the output of products has been purposely cut down by makers, owing to accumulations and absence of demand, but strikes and other difficulties beyond the power of manufacturers have perhaps played the most prominent part.

hostilities in Europe. The average chart for the fine chemical group has been prepared solely to show in a very general way the comparative tendency of prices. Twenty representative fine chemical prices have been

averaged monthly and the diagram plotted from the results. The products selected were acetanilid, formaldehyde, chloroform, glycerin, menthol, calomel, morphine sulphate, potassium bromide, potassium permanganate, quinine sulphate, (manufacturers' price), Rochelle salt, sugar of milk, thymol, aspirin, benzoic acid, U. S. P. carbolic acid, citric acid, salicylic acid, bismuth subnitrate and Epsom salt. The price per usual unit in which each item is sold has been selected irrespective of whether it was pounds or ounces. No index numbers have been used.

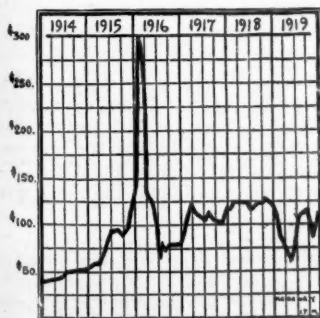
Several items have stood out above the market because of their unusual behavior this year, but the number of products which have been characterized by widely fluctuating prices is notably fewer than in 1918. The individual fluctuations are likewise less spectacular. Menthol has



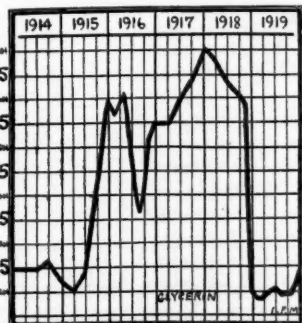
Menthol

The accompanying charts have been presented with the idea of showing graphically the manner in which price developments over 1919 compare with the five years previous, back to 1914 before the opening of

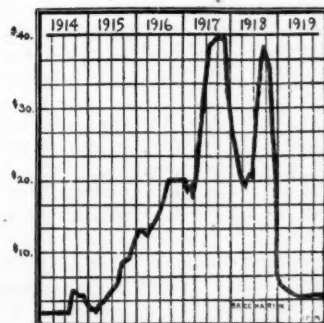
unusual behavior this year, but the number of products which have been characterized by widely fluctuating prices is notably fewer than in 1918. The individual fluctuations are likewise less spectacular. Menthol has



Quicksilver



Glycerin



Saccharin

perhaps been the most prominent and the subject of greatest speculative activity, the price moving from \$5.50 a pound early in the year up to \$13.00 in November. The advance practically duplicates the conditions of 1912. The development of bull-bear controversies over menthol in both London and New York attracted considerable attention to the product and was effective in scaring off buyers along toward the end of the year.

In sympathy with the rapid drop in the price of opium through the whole year, manufacturers have cut their quotations for morphine at various intervals, bringing the price from \$11.80 per ounce in June for sulphate down to \$8.80 at the end of September, at which point it has remained. On the other hand, the growing demand for codeine has held it steady in the face of the falling price of gum opium. The price was \$8.90 in January and is now \$9.10, showing little or no variation. Turkish gum began coming in early in the year, and as the heavy importations reached New York, the price fell off sharply from \$22.50 a pound in March to \$6.50 at present.

Quinine in second hands had a little flurry in October and November, the price going to \$1.40@1.45 per ounce. Predictions of \$2.00 quinine were rife but never materialized, as increased importations soon scared off speculators and brought the price down to about \$1.05 at present. Makers have held to 80c@90c throughout the year, the latter figure ruling now.

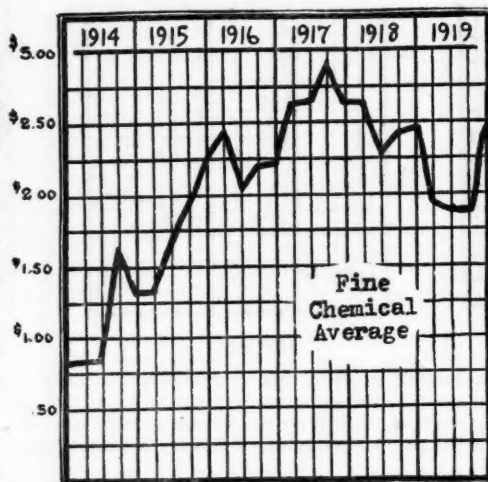
Bromides as a whole are higher than they were at the beginning of the year. The iodides are slightly lower. Bismuth salts show at a slight reduction under January's figures. Quicksilver and the mercurials, after showing many ups and downs throughout the year, have closed at slightly lower figures. Calomel was \$1.84 in January and is now on a basis of \$1.68. Glycerin is higher now by about twenty per cent. Citric acid and the citrates are lower, the acid standing at 87c now as compared with \$1.20 a year ago. Tartaric acid and tartrates are now higher. Salicylates are down. Silver nitrate shows a marked advance over the year. Saccharin is lower. Formaldehyde has risen. Cocaine is slightly lower, \$11.00 in January as compared with \$10.00 today. Caffeine was \$10.00 a year ago, while at present it is quoted at \$7.00 a pound. Chloroform has gone down from 48c to 30c. Cinchonine and cinchonidine are higher. Milk sugar has declined over the year. Strychnine has held at about the same level of last January. Thymol is lower today than it was a year ago.

In addition to the price question during 1919, labor disputes have come in for their share of attention among American manufacturers. There have been several strikes at various plants, but none of them have been of sufficient magnitude to cause more than comparatively slight temporary inconvenience. Attempts to organize among chemical workers have met with little success, except perhaps in a small way in this or that individual community. The coal strike, however, was felt rather severely in some central western

plants, and during the period of greatest stringency, production was practically at a standstill. While this did not last long, it was one of the many factors which helped to cut down factory output and add to the general shortage of commodities today. The steel strike, inasmuch as it caused the cessation of some coking activities, indirectly curtailed the output of some fine chemicals derived from coal-tar. The dyestuff industry, however, was affected to a considerably greater degree than fine chemical production.

Summarizing the comparative features of 1918 and

1919, the heavy volume of business during the former year can be laid primarily to the influenza epidemic. During 1919, however, purchases have been made to take care of normal requirements and to bolster up depleted stocks. It is now that the war period of curtailed productivity is beginning to be felt in fullest force by the trade. Renewal of world-wide demands on stocks, which for five years have been restricted owing to munitions plants getting first call on the limited supply of raw materials, has naturally produced shortages. Production—and production alone—is the only thing which will remedy the condition, economic authorities agree.



Average of Fine Chemical Prices for Six Years.

GERMAN COMPETITION ON SALVARSAN

Dr. Haruo Hayashi, professor of pharmacology in the Imperial University, Tokyo, speaking of the production of salvarsan in Japan, and the competition with German-made salvarsan, said:

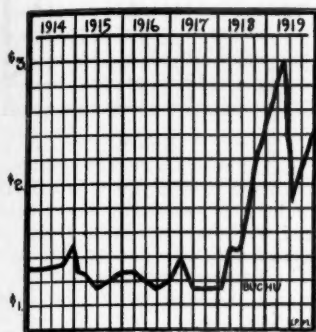
"There are four kinds of salvarsan manufactured in Japan at present, namely, the Sankyo Kabushiki Kaisha's 'Arsaminol,' Dr. Keimatsu's 'Arsemin,' Dr. Niwa's 'Tanvarsan,' and Dr. Iwatari's 'Ehramisol.' All these four kinds command a pretty large sale in Manchuria, South Seas, South America and Siberia. The Japanese article is not a bit inferior to the German manufacture in point of quality, but the question is whether the Japanese article can successfully compete with the German as regards the price. All the enterprise in new Germany will develop with great force in the future as may be inferred from the fact that already in April last a German agent came to Japan to get orders for surgical instruments and medicines, and it will be necessary for the Japanese drug manufacturers to be on their guard."

A mandamus suit has been begun by Meyer Bros. Drug Co. against the City of St. Louis to compel the tax collector to accept a check for \$114 in payment of taxes. A credit system allowed by the law was repealed this year by the Legislature, and the City Collector refused to allow a rebate, although the check was for 1918 taxes.

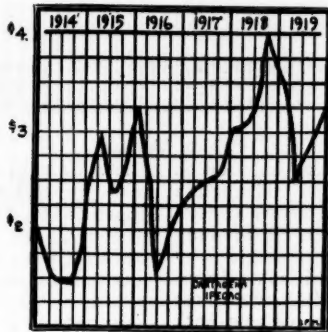
The American Metal Co. has purchased the business of L. Vogelstein & Co., who have large copper interests. The American company has heretofore been interested mainly in lead and zinc.

Depletion of Crude Drugs Serious

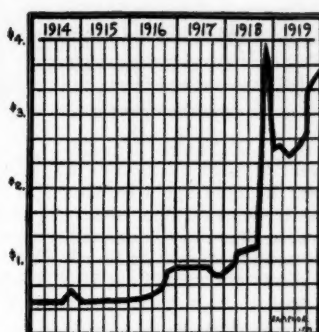
*Prices Reach Highest Levels Ever Known
Since Sharp Advances Began in May Last*



Buchu



Cartagena Ipecac



Camphor

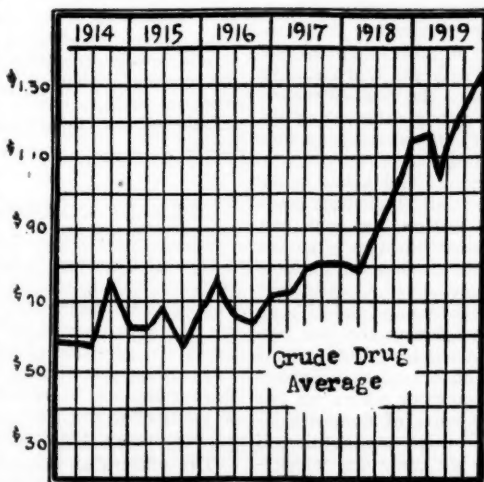
SINCE May, crude-drug prices have mounted to higher levels than they have ever reached. Practically all through 1918, the advance of prices was rapid, induced primarily by the epidemic, but with the advent of 1919, a gradual easing off was noted, particularly between March and May during which time the descent became very pronounced. The sharp reaction shortly before the middle of the year, however, did not take long to again place prices considerably above the highest point of 1918. The feature of the crude-drug market during the year has been, without question, the development of a general and widespread shortage. The location of many products in sufficient quantities has become increasingly difficult as the year has progressed, and the present market is suffering from a general depletion of commodities. As would logically be expected, prices of a great many items have moved skyward rapidly as the scarcities have become acute.

Of course, this behavior has not characterized all products of the drug market by far, but sufficient cases fall in this class to give the average price of twenty representative products, as per the accompanying chart, a sharp upward path. The data for the average chart shown here has been obtained by simply averaging the prices of the following drugs monthly over the years indicated: Ergot, balsam tolu, cascara sagrada bark, red cinchona quills, wild cherry bark, Bourbon vanilla beans, arnica flowers, insect powder, gum arabic amber sorts, No. 1 gum tragacanth, short buchu leaves, digitalis leaves imported, Tinnevely senna leaves, aconite root U. S. P., Cartagena ipecac root, Spanish licorice root in bales,

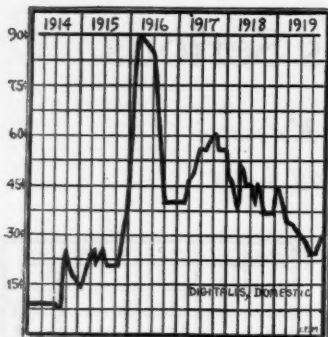
high-dried rhubarb root, South American canary seed, California brown mustard seed and Zanzibar cloves. Of course, a chart of this character has little real value except to indicate in a very general way the tendency of prices as a group.

The labor situation has been a big factor, particularly in the case of domestic botanicals. Following the war, the people who had formerly gathered herbs, roots and so forth for a living found little to attract them back to this field. More money was to be made elsewhere, and they knew it. The war educated them up to premium wages for unskilled labor which they refused to forget. Predictions in the trade that with the closing down of the munitions plants, workers would flock back to the fields and there would be a heavy over-production of crude drugs and consequent lower prices, never materialized. On the other hand, the failure to secure sufficient labor to gather the botanicals has produced one of the most stringent shortages ever seen here.

A good many drugs have held the attention of the trade some time during the past year, owing to their unusual activity. Cartagena ipecac last January was quoted at \$4.30 a pound; by May it had dropped to \$2.25, but has since recovered to \$3.25. Buchu leaves, short, touched \$3.00 in April, dropped to \$1.85 in July and are now quoted at \$2.40 a pound. Nuxvomica was selling at about 10½¢ a year ago. Today the price is 8½¢. Ordinary sassafras bark was quoted at 16¢ last January while at present, stocks are hard to find at 45¢. Jalap has advanced from 60¢ a pound to 85¢ over the year. A year ago Zanzibar cloves were quoted at 41¢. The price



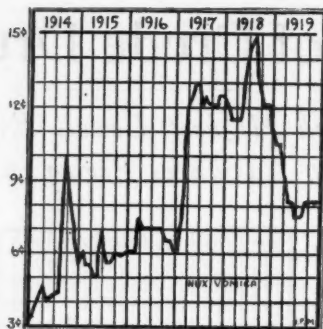
Average Crude Drug Prices for Six Years



Domestic Digitalis

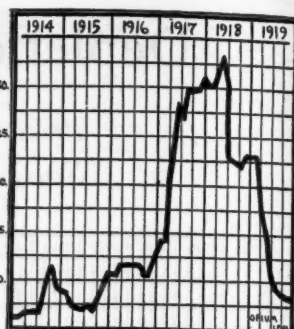
went as high as 55c recently, but a heavy importation sent it down again to 50c. Red cinchona quills are in active demand at present, and the price shows considerable change as compared with last year, 65c for long as compared with \$1.10 and \$1.25 today.

Acute scarcities have played havoc with some drugs. Ergot is very scarce here today at \$5.00, while last January saw \$2.50. There is practically no elm bark available now. The price has been driven to unprecedented heights by the depletion of stocks. Now it is quoted at 30c@40c for grinding bark where available, and 75c@80c for select. Last year it was 12c for grinding and 19c for selected bundles. Canada fir balsam was quoted at \$7.75 a year ago. Today it is not to be had at \$13.50. Peru was \$3.40 and tolu \$1.15. At present, they are \$5.00 and \$1.50 respectively. Camphor has been very scarce during 1919. On January 1st, the price was \$2.40 a pound Jap slabs, with little or no American available. Today the Japanese is quoted at \$3.60, while the domestic refined is strictly nominal at



Nux Vomica

\$3.60. Balm of Gilead buds, through a sudden shortage, made a spectacular jump from \$1.40 a pound to a point above \$4.00. Bayberry bark is practically nominal at present at 60c a pound as compared with 17c@18c. Buckthorn is about cleaned out, with one or two little lots passing at 75c. The figure a year ago was 25c a pound. Both Russian and Chinese cantharides have been very scarce, with prices higher. Insect powder is very difficult to find at the present time, even at 90c@ \$1.00 a pound. Last year it cost 35c a pound. Tragacanth is even higher than it was a year ago. The present price is \$5.00, while last January \$4.00 could be done for ribbons. Rhubarb root is very scarce at present, with small lots offering at \$1.75 for high-dried as compared with good quantities at 80c a year ago. Senega root is another item which has developed an acute shortage which is forcing the price upward. In January, 1919, the price was about \$1.00, while today it is \$2.50 and soaring.



Opium

TARIFF RATES REDUCED

When President Wilson authorized United States consuls in foreign countries to issue certificates of depreciation on the basis of which import duties are to be paid on the value of goods in depreciated currency of the country from which they are shipped, he reduced ad valorem duties 20 to 90 per cent on imports from the principal manufacturing countries of Europe, says a leading trade publication. Continuing, the paper says:

"On the present basis of sterling exchange this is equivalent to a reduction of over 20 per cent in duties on imports from England, and of more than 90 per cent on imports from Germany with the mark selling at less than two cents. These are the two extremes, with reductions in duties on goods originating in France, Italy and other countries in exact proportion to the depreciation of their exchange.

"Excepting in the case of dyestuffs and a few other infant war industries there is no serious immediate menace in this action of President Wilson, but who can say how long the present abnormal business situation will last, or what time British or German imports may not become a very serious menace? Already textile imports from England are increasing, and if they continue to increase as they have during the last two months the flood will be upon us before 1920 is half gone. Of certain goods we can absorb all that Europe can send us for a long time to come; of others we can absorb but few except at the expense of domestic industry; but we can meet any foreign competition if certain 'unfair' conditions of foreign trade are counterbalanced by a scientifically arranged tariff. President Wilson's order effecting reduced tariff duties hastens the time when such a readjustment of the tariff will be needed."

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

Industrial preparedness for war was recommended by Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, in a report to President Wilson which was submitted to Congress. Encouragement by the government of the mining of essential war minerals, the preservation of skeleton munition plants and the creation of a skeleton organization similar to the War Industries Board were the specific recommendations made by Mr. Baruch.

"Every possible effort should be made," Mr. Baruch said "to develop production of manganese, chrome, tungsten, dyestuff, by-products of coal and all such raw materials usually imported, but which can be produced in this country. Above all, immediate and persistent effort must be made to develop production of nitrogen and its substitutes, not alone for war, but for agricultural purposes.

SEELEY COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS

Claude L. Seeley, for several years head of the Universal Chemical Company, Battle Creek, Mich., has resigned and organized and incorporated a company known as the Seeley Chemical Co., at Eau Claire, Wis., for the manufacture of several products of his own invention, principal of which is a disinfectant. Besides this, other insecticides, germicides, disinfectants and deodorants will be manufactured. Mr. Seeley also has a patent process for disinfecting public buildings, school houses, theatres and hotels.

The officers of the company are: Claude L. Seeley, president; Russell Bailey, vice-president; Harvey B. Crane, Jr., secretary, and C. G. Hayden, treasurer. The directors are: C. L. Seeley, Russell Bailey, Bernard Riley, Harvey B. Crane, Jr., and G. O. Linderman.

BRITISH ALIVE TO THE DYE PERIL

Lord Moulton, chairman of the British Dyes Corporation, Ltd., said in a recent address at Manchester, England, that the British dye industry must be a national one, because it could not possibly stand up against the old and powerful dye industries of Germany unless it was too big to be crushed and too national to be bribed. The danger against which he warned had proved to be so great that the very existence of Great Britain turned upon its avoidance.

The first purpose of the clause which he had inserted in the peace treaty was to insure that the world would not be at the mercy of Germany. The clause provided that 50 per cent of the German stocks should be taken by way of reparation at a price which was to be settled by the Allies and credited to the reparation fund. The second part of the clause was intended to protect Britain in the future, said the speaker.

Lord Moulton then turned to the position created by the amalgamation of the company formed by the Government in 1915 and the company of Messrs. Levinstein. He found himself, he said, at the head of this great concern, of which the Government had consented to become a copartner instead of a creditor. The company had, in his opinion, such a staff that there was no dye of any importance which they were not prepared to make when they had the plant. The idea that there were secrets unknown to them was absurd, he said, though it was naturally true that the experience of the Germans had given them skill in getting the greatest yield out of a combination.

It must be remembered, he urged, that the German combine was one not only of dye works but of chemical works of all kinds, pooling their profits, and capable therefore of selling any particular class of things at a loss if necessary in order to destroy a formidable growing industry in a foreign country.

Speaking of the present production of dyes, he said it was true that the Swiss were assisting Great Britain, but he doubted whether this combination was one-sixth of what England was making. A few months before the war broke out, England produced only one-tenth of the dyes she needed. He was informed that at the end of this year the amount she would be able to turn out would, in weight, be within one-fifth of the amount that England used before the war.

GERMAN VAT DYES READY FOR SHIPMENT

The Textile Alliance announces that its foreign representatives have informed them that vat dye shipments from Germany will leave the factories Jan. 3 for the United States and shipments will be completed about Jan. 18. This is the first announcement that the dye shipments are ready to be made, although they have been expected for some time.

Daylight saving legislation is to be pushed in Congress, following the conclusion of the holiday recess which will terminate Jan. 5. Congressman Darrow, of Pennsylvania, has reintroduced the national act, which was recently repealed, and Congressman Dallinger, of Massachusetts, acting for the New England States, has introduced a bill similar to the one sponsored by former Congressman John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston.

The Oriental Aluminum Co. has been organized by Dr. J. Takamine, M. Shihobara, K. Otani and Count M. Soyejima. The company will undertake the importation and sale of American aluminum in Japan, pending the completion of its plant, which will be built and operated with the help of the American Aluminum Company.

**EFFORTS OF GERMAN DYE MAKERS
TO WIN OVER THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY****Letters in Behalf of the Kartel Sent Out to Dye Consumers by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. of New York—Francis P. Garvan Explains Purpose of Propaganda**

Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, has made public two letters sent by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., 128 Duane street, New York, to their customers who purchased the dyes of the Badische company previous to the war. In his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Garvan submitted a cablegram sent to Herr von Weinberg, head of the German Kartel, by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., which caused the Germans to cancel the option given to Dr. Herty for the purchase of German vat dyes. This cablegram read:

"We fully expect modification of Government regulations which will permit us to confirm our orders. This will enable you to maintain your position that all goods to this country, outside of reparation goods, should come to us.

(Signed) "KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & Co."

Mr. Garvan now adds to this evidence of the continued efforts of the Germans to check the development of the dye industry in this country by diverting the trade of textile industry from American manufacturers to the German Kartel. Here are the letters:

"We regret to advise you that we are still unable to fill orders for Indanthrene Dyes. We applied to the War Trade Board for license to import these goods, but our application was refused; the Board write us as follows:

"The refusal is based upon the fact that the War Trade Board is not issuing licenses for the importation of dyes and dyestuffs, also chemicals used in making dyes at this time."

"In a circular the War Trade Board made the following statement in regard to its policy with respect to importation of German dyestuffs:

"As a result of a careful survey of the present situation in the dye consuming industries and the unanimous opinion of the Advisory Committee on Dyes, and having due regard to all existing conditions, there appears to be no such need for German dyestuffs in the United States as to warrant the issuance of licenses for the importation of any of these articles."

"The many requests we have received from our customers, the discussion in connection with the proposed dye license legislation, and the recent action of various textile associations show that the War Trade Board is misinformed as to the desires and necessities of the American consumers. It is believed that if the consumers would express themselves in respect to the importation of German dyes, the Board would change its policy. We therefore venture to suggest that you communicate with the War Trade Board (or make your views known in such other way as you may prefer), and urge a change in the policy as announced, so that the Board may appreciate that there is a demand for German dyes among the American manufacturers.

"Yours very truly,

"KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & Co., INC.

"(Signed) F. W. Allen."

As further evidence of the activities of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., Mr. Garvan called attention to their letter of Nov. 22 to their customers.

"As considerable confusion has arisen respecting

the importation of Indanthrene and other coal tar dyes, we submit the following:

"It is our understanding that the Government adheres to its policy to have no official dealings in dyes except to the extent that the Textile Alliance was made the official agency to bring over the dyes acquired through the Reparation Commission. After the quantity of dyes acquired through the Reparation Commission is exhausted, and further supplies are needed, recourse must be had to what may be had at the free disposal of manufacturers.

"The public press has recently reported that Dr. Herty obtained the option on Indanthrene dyes; these reports are apparently erroneous, and we have to-day received information from abroad that no option has been given for Indanthrene dyes. We are in a position to procure a substantial quantity of these goods; licenses were originally issued to us, we placed orders abroad, and we procured export licenses. However, in our desire to accelerate deliveries of those dyes to our customers, we surrendered many licenses to the Textile Alliance.

"If the full six months' allotment cannot be secured from the Reparation Commission, we feel confident that the Textile Alliance will facilitate customers in a readjustment of their licenses, in order that they may procure their pro rata share of the dyes controlled by the Reparation Commission, and the balance through us.

"We offer you our services in this matter. Our charge will be 10 per cent commission on final cost.

"Any license plan will always make for delay, and it is to be hoped that Congress, which we understand will take up this matter shortly, will be advised by consumers that license of imports is prejudicial to their interests and should not be adopted.

"It is to be hoped that normal conditions may soon prevail again and that we may import such goods as are needed by the textile manufacturers, keep them in stock and meet requirements promptly.

"KUTTROFF, PICKHARDT & Co., INC.

"(Signed) Fred'k Kuttroff."

Mr. Garvan said the Kartel with the backing of the German Government and the German banks was to strangle the dye industry in each country by the methods now so well known, namely, dumping, full line forcing and bribery. With this result attained, the next step was to be the domination of the textile industry in the various countries. Once the supply of dyes came solely under German control, it was a simple matter to hold out on the most needed colors so that the German textile manufacturers might have a supreme advantage.

"Even if our own plants could supply us with all colors except a few fast dyes," continued Mr. Garvan, "it would be a simple matter for the German firms to cause one dye consuming industry to yield and to purchase these needed colors from them. With this accomplished, the law of competition would compel all the other consumers to follow suit if they were to hold their own in the goods market. The next step would of course be the insistence that these consumers purchase all their colors from the German Kartel if they wished to secure the comparatively small number of fast dyes. It must be remembered that there would be no chance to turn to one of the other German firms as was possible before the war as now they are all one. American dye consumers have not had any experience in dealing with the German dye industry under the present Kartel system and the entire absence of competition among those firms is the greatest weapon in their hands."

MORE SUGAR EXPECTED SOON

Food Administrator Williams Says Large Quantities of Porto Rican Sugar are on the Way—Howell and the Federal Company Quote Prices for February, March and April

According to Food Administrator Arthur Williams, the sugar supply will become plentiful in a short time. He said that large quantities of Porto Rican sugar are on the way here and are due to arrive this week. This sugar will be sold to the retailer at fifteen cents a pound, and should cost the consumer seventeen cents, according to Mr. Williams.

It was stated by Mr. Williams that an investigation of alleged profiteering in Java sugar had indicated that such practices were not going on. He said that there had been no evidence of over-charging. This sugar costs the retailer approximately 19½ cents a pound, and should cost the consumer about 23 cents a pound. He said that the latter price could not be considered unfair.

While no refiners except Howell and the Federal have so far made prices on new crop granulated, it is believed that at least two others will be in a position to book orders early in January. Howell quotes 15.20c less 2 per cent, selling limited quantities and to regular customers only on allotment. The Federal offers for February, March and April delivery, subject to its final acceptance, fine granulated at 13¼c f. o. b. refinery at Yonkers, lighterage or other delivery charges, demurrage, etc., to be charged to the account of the buyer. The tentative contract also carries a clause absolving the seller from responsibility for results of strikes, accidents, fire, delays or other causes beyond his control. The "other causes" had in mind were probably those that would occur as a consequence of the assumption of complete control over sugar by the Equalization Board.

President Wilson is considering the McNary bill which would continue the control and distribution of sugar through the Equalization Board. Should the measure become law it is pointed out that the President may exercise the authority vested in him to direct the Board, or its successor, in the event of the resignation of the present members, to buy the balance of the 1919-20 Cuban crop, which, allowing for sales already made, is estimated at about 3,000,000 tons. If under the direction of Mr. Wilson the Equalization Board sees fit to cancel all toll basis purchases and take over the raw sugars bought against them, which the law would empower it to do, a vastly different face would be put on the entire situation. The prospect that more of these toll sugars may come on the American market in any event is heightened by the low rate of exchange, which makes the export price laid down on the other side, particularly in France, prohibitive.

While the Cuban crop has greatly increased in recent years, the beet sugar crop of the leading producing countries has fallen off, owing to war conditions.

Consul Harry Campbell, of Soerabaya, in a report says there is apparently a considerable lack of information among American manufacturers and exporters of the possibilities for trade in connection with the sugar industry in Java. While all America knows of the great Cuban sugar production and the wonderful growth of the cane sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands, apparently little attention has been given to the fact that Java is the third largest sugar-producing country in the world, ranking next to Cuba and British India. As the latter consumes all that it produces, Java ranks next to Cuba in sugar exports, actual production being about half of the Cuban output and approximately three times the production of the Hawaiian Islands.

Financial Notes

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock and \$1.50 per share on the common, payable Jan. 2.

The Corn Products Refining Co. has declared an initial quarterly dividend of one per cent on the common stock, and an extra dividend one-half per cent, both payable on Jan. 20 on stock of record Jan. 5.

The report of the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company for the year ended Sept. 30 last indicates a return to the pre-war level of profits. After payment of debenture interest the net profit for the year amounted to £183,057, as compared with £253,741 for the previous year after deduction of provision for excess profits duty.

E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Co., said that in inaugurating a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock it was the hope of the directors that from time to time this might be increased by such extra quarterly dividends as the profits might warrant. He further said that notwithstanding losses occasioned by shut-down, caused by labor and coal strikes during this year, it had been estimated that the company's net earnings (particularly by reason of lower taxes), would be greater than the net profits for last year.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	7½	8	H'k Electro.	70	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Ag. Chem.	90	91	Heyden Chem.	5½	6
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	96½	97	*Int. Agricul.	18	19
*Am. Chicle.	90	96	*Int. Agricul., pf.	80	81
*Am. Chicle, pf.	80	84	*Int. Nickel.	23	23½
*Am. Cot. Oil.	48	49	*Int. Nickel, pf.	90	93
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	88	93	*Int. Salt.	65	68
*Am. Cyan.	30	35	K. Solvay.	80	110
*Am. Cyan., pf.	55	65	*Mathieson Aik.	38½	40
*Am. Druggists S.	12	12½	Merrick & Co., pf.	93	98
Amer. Glue.	45	48	Merrimac.	92	94
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed.	76	77	*Nat. A. & C.	67	68
*Am. Linseed, pf.	93	96	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	88	89
*Am. Malt.	47½	48	National Lead.	81	83
Amer. Zinc.	16	16½	National Lead, pf.	108	110
Amer. Zinc, pf.	52	56	N. J. Zinc.	268	272
Atlas Powder.	150	160	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	88	91	Parke, Davis & Co.	128	130
*Barrett Co.	123	124	Penn. Salt.	78	78½
*Barrett Co., pf.	113	114	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
British Am. Chem.	7½	8	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Butterworth-Jud.	35	36	Rollin Ch.	30	60
By. Prod. Co.	110	115	Rol. Ch. pf.	90	90
Carborundum.	135	135½	Royal Baking Po.	135	145
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	92	94
Casein Co.	40	48	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Solv. Proc.	190	..
Corn Products.	85	85½	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Corn Products, pf.	107	109	Swan & Finch.	100	115
Davison Chem.	34½	35	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9½	10
Dow Chem.	175	200	*Tex. Gulf. Sul.	15½	15½
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Carbide.	74	75
Du Pont.	260	380	Union Sulphur. ....	..	..
Du Pont, deb., pf.	92½	93	*Un. Drug.	140	143
Du Pont, C., pf.	9	10	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	51½	52
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	34	35	*Un. Dyewood.	50	61
Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	91	98	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	185	200	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem., pf.	97	100	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	110	110½
Grasselli.	175	180	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	105	105
Grasselli, pf.	101	102	Va.-Car. Chem.	66	67
Hercules, Powder.	220	226	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	108	112
Hercules, Powd., pf.	110	110	V. Vivaudou.	20	20½

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.	97	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.	100	101
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s 1922.	83½	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.	94½	95
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.	102	104

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

GAIN IN NOVEMBER FOREIGN TRADE

The marks set by both exports and imports in November were the second highest in the history of American foreign trade, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The value of exports for the month was \$741,000,000 as compared with \$632,000,000 for October, and \$522,000,000 for November of the previous year. For the eleven months ended with November, the total value of exports was \$7,242,000,000, against \$5,583,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1918.

Imports in November amounted to \$429,000,000, against \$402,000,000 in October of this year, and \$251,000,000 in November of last year. For the eleven months of this year, imports were \$3,528,000,000, compared with \$2,820,000,000 in the first eleven months of last year. If the foreign trade continues in December at the same rate as in November, the imports for the calendar year will approach \$4,000,000,000 in value and the exports \$8,000,000,000.

The excess of exports in November amounted to \$312,000,000 and for the eleven months to \$3,714,000,000, nearly \$1,000,000,000 more than in the eleven months of 1918.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A year that opened with doubts and misgivings as to economic developments to follow, now nears its ending with the future still clouded, but with conditions having manifested far more stability than had been generally expected twelve months previous, says "Dun's Review." The Christmas trade that has just been completed ran beyond all precedent in many instances.

Yet, favorable as the record of the past year has been, the fact is not to be disregarded that the outlook holds various elements of uncertainty, and that the price situation is not devoid of disquieting possibilities. A rise of more than 100 per cent in wholesale prices, such as has occurred since the summer of 1914, clearly does not mark a natural or desirable condition, and has been a reason for growing disaffection in many quarters.

While a downward revision has for some time been under way in certain articles, such as in hides, yet the price declines remain the conspicuous exception, as Dun's list of quotations demonstrates, and the needed readjustment is not likely to become general until the disproportion between demand and supply that now exists is appreciably narrowed.

BOSTON TECH'S NEW PLAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Dec. 29.—Boston Tech's new plan of selling her services to industry in definite contract form is attracting considerable attention in the business world. The "Technology Plan," as it is called, was evolved in connection with Tech's \$8,000,000 endowment fund campaign, and to date has netted \$767,000 in contracts sold to industrial concerns. Among the forty odd corporations which have signed the Tech contract are the following: The American International Corporation, E. B. Badger & Sons, Utah Copper Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., Lackawanna Steel Co., Stone & Webster Affiliated Cos., and Stone & Webster, U. S. Rubber Co., and U. S. Smelting & Refining Co.

The "Technology Plan" is, in substance, that industrial organizations shall retain, consult and work with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a contract which will bring them into closest association with the institution. That is, in the future the Institute is to be a technical consulting bureau as well as a technical school.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 28; Crude Drugs, Pages 30-32; Essential Oils, Page 34

ACTIVITY IN DRUGS CONTINUES

Thymol, Ergot, and Gum Tragacanth Higher—Japanese Refined Camphor Declines—Quicksilver and Java Quinine Lower—Many Inquiries for Crude Drugs

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniseed, Star, ½ lb.	Lobelia Seed, 30c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 25c lb.	Nutmegs, 3c lb.
Ergot, 25c lb.	Paraformaldehyde, 15c lb.
Elder Flowers, 40c lb.	Saffron, Valencia, 25c lb.
Gamboge, 5c lb.	Sage, Greek, 2c lb.
Glycerin, Dym., 1c lb.	Senega Root, 25c lb.
Insect Pd., Stems & Flrs., 10c lb.	Thymol, \$1 lb.
Larkspur Seed, 5c lb.	Tragacanth, No 1, 25c lb.

Declined

Bayberry Wax, 3c lb.	Japan Wax, ½c lb.
Calamus, Natural, 4c lb.	Laurel Lvs, ½c lb.
Camphor, Jap. slabs, 10c lb.	Mercury, \$15 flask
Caraway Seed, Dutch, ½c lb.	Mustard Seed, Eng., Yel., 1c lb.
Castor Oil, AA, 1c lb.	*Quinine, 10c lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c lb.	*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$53	\$53	\$48	\$93
Calomel	1.68	1.68	1.59	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.50	3.60	3.45	4.00
Glycerin, C.P.	24	24	21	.60
Menthol	12.50	12.50	13.00	7.00
Opium, Gum	6.75	6.75	7.00	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	1.00	1.05	1.25	1.00
Cantharides, Russ.	4.00	4.00	3.75	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	5.00	4.75	4.00	1.95
Buchu, Short	2.45	2.45	2.25	2.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.30	3.20	3.00	4.30
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.75	1.75	1.85	.70
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	.49	.51	.55	.17
*Second Hands				

Although trading has been far from slow since the last report, the brisk activity of a week ago is somewhat less pronounced. There has been considerably more of this slowing down process among the fine chemicals than is noticeable in the case of the crude drugs. Demand for the latter seems to show little let up, with many scarcities inducing a continuance of active inquiries. There have not been quite as many price revisions this week as have been noted for some time past.

The more important advances for the week include thymol, ergot, buckthorn and elder flowers. Gum tragacanth ribbons are up further on scarcity. Senega root has advanced again, as have Valencia saffron, Greek sage, gamboge, nutmegs, lobelia seed and larkspur seed. Japanese refined camphor has declined. Quicksilver is sharply lower. Java quinine continues to tumble. Cloves have gone down again. Bayberry wax and Japan wax are easier. English mustard and Dutch caraway seeds are lower.

Fine Chemicals

Acid, Citric—There has been little doing in citric acid this week. Prices are steady without change at 87c a pound for manufacturers' crystals and 88c for powder. Second hands are doing business at 85c a pound. The market is reported quiet and easy.

Acetanilid—Owing to the continuance of short supplies of aniline oil, there is a scarcity of acetanilid here. Manufacturers are naming 55c a pound firm for U. S. P. with little or nothing available in outside hands even at premium prices.

Camphor—Importations last week amounted to 350 cases of refined camphor, 150 from Hankow and 200 from Kobe. The price of Japanese refined slabs has eased off during the week, and \$3.40 a pound can be shaded in the right quarters. Up to \$3.50 is being asked, with further advances for tablets. American refiners are still quoting \$3.30 a pound, with deliveries limited to small quantities to regular customers principally. They report an improvement in the stock situation.

Cocoa Butter—Cocoa butter shows an easier tendency, with bulk quoted at 37½c a pound and fingers at 45c.

Glycerin—The best figure heard here for C. P. glycerin in drums is 24c, with quotations reported firm at this level. Cans are named at 26c. The general glycerin situation has taken on more strength during the past week or so. Dynamite glycerin is quoted up to 24c, with some naming 23c@23½c for bulk goods. Crudes are strong and limited in supply.

Menthol—The market here shows little change from the condition of last week. The disquieting news from Japan of an easier market has been a factor in holding the spot market easy. During the week, sales went through for limited quantities at \$12.25 a pound. However, most quotations name \$12.50@12.75. Holders in some cases explain the easier price by saying that they have reduced the figure in order to excite buying interest in the trade. The product is very quiet, with no consumer interest being displayed.

Mercury—Selling agents here have reduced the price of quicksilver \$15 a flask this week and now quote \$85.00. Selling competition and rather vague speculative activity are responsible for the sharp decline.

Quinine—There has been a further weakening in the price this week. Spot business has gone through at \$1.00, and offerings of 95c per ounce for Java sulphate are heard. No importations of either bark or quinine have been noted this week. Although there are fair second hand offerings on this market at present, the potential demand for quinine throughout the balance of the winter should stiffen up the price above the point where it now stands. American manufacturers are naming 90c per ounce for hundred-ounce tins and are still compelled to restrict the size of orders to their regular trade.

Thymol—The scarcity of thymol is becoming acute, and another sharp jump has been made in the price by holders here. Quotations refuse to shade \$12.50 a pound.

Crude Drugs

Buckthorn Bark—Such little lots as are left are commanding fancy prices. A sale was reported at \$1.00 for a small parcel, and the same holder advanced his price to \$1.25 a pound shortly thereafter. Many consumers are substituting cascara sagrada wherever possible.

Bayberry Wax—There has been a marked improvement in supplies on the spot, and further declines in the price have been noted. From 45c up to 47c a pound as to quantity is quoted.

Calamus Root—The natural unbleached root is again available in fair quantities, and the price has declined to 16c@17c a pound. Bleached root is unchanged at 60c@65c a pound.

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed has declined slightly and is quoted at 11c@11½c a pound.

Cloves—Further reductions in the price of Zanzibar cloves have been noted this week. For bales, down as low as 48c a pound is heard. For smaller lots, 49c is the price. It is intimated that these figures could be shaded without difficulty.

Elder Flowers—With just one or two little lots available, the price of elder flowers has shot skyward to almost double the former figure within a week. Holders are demanding 90c@95c a pound for their goods.

Ergot—The remaining stocks of ergot are now being held at higher prices, as practically nothing is coming forward from Spain. Conditions in that country do not seem to be such as to facilitate trade at the present time, labor troubles and economic difficulties playing havoc with business. Spot New York quotations for ergot name \$5.00@\$5.25 a pound, which very probably will narrow itself down to the one figure, \$5.25, very shortly.

Insect Powder—It is reported that 800 cases of insect powder have arrived here on a recent steamer from Japan. For the pure powdered flowers, 90c@95c a pound is quoted unchanged. Powdered flowers and stems are higher at 55c@60c.

Larkspur Seed—In spite of recent declines, the price of larkspur has recovered sharply, and holders in New York are now quoting 32c@35c a pound. The 26c seller of last week in Philadelphia has raised his price.

Lobelia Seed—Lobelia seed is another one of the items which has gone mad. With very little to be had, remaining holders suddenly jumped the price from 90c@95c a pound last week up to \$1.50 firm at the present time.

Nutmegs—Demand for nutmegs is active. Spot supplies have dwindled to the smallest point in some years. For 110s Singapore, 31c@32c a pound is quoted, while for the 75s-80s, 34c@35c is named for spot goods.

Saffron—Genuine Spanish saffron is very scarce on the spot, and \$15.00 a pound is the inside price. Up to \$15.25 is being named by some holders.

Sage—Small offerings of Greek sage are being made here at 21c@22c a pound. For stemless Greek sage for prompt shipment from Europe, 15c@16c is quoted, while Spanish afloat is named at 14c@14½c.

Senega Root—Holders in the country are demanding \$2.50 a pound and say that there is far from sufficient root to supply the demand of the coming season. On the spot, small lots are selling at \$2.50, the \$2.25 sellers seemingly having withdrawn.

Tragacanth—The acute scarcity of No. 1 ribbons continues, and the price has again advanced. It now stands at \$5.00@\$5.25 a pound. Some accumulations of lower grades are available now.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has called the outstanding seven per cent bonds of the Republic Distilling Co., which was absorbed in January, 1918.

Caffeine manufacturers in Shizuoka, Japan, have consolidated in a joint stock company with the assistance of Tokyo business men. The new company announces its object of consolidation is to enlarge its market overseas.

The laboratory of the Coffin-Redington Co., San Francisco, has been moved to 149 New Montgomery street, where it has much larger quarters. The manufacturing plant is conducted by William J. Warner, formerly of Philadelphia, who has made his home in California for several years.

OPIUM CROPS OF THE NEAR EAST

The crop of the opium poppy in Greece, harvested in June and July, was mediocre as to quantity. The cool cloudy weather during March caused considerable damage to the growing poppy, and consequently the Macedonian regions of Saloniki, Kilkich, Langaza and Chalcidice produced only about 40 cases of opium, weighing approximately 1,500 oke (4,230 pounds). The quality was good, yielding an average of 13 per cent of morphine, according to the English test. The sowing for 1919 took place in September and October, 1918, under fairly favorable circumstances, so the prospects for the coming crop are favorable.

The Serres and Drama districts, which were occupied by the Bulgars, did not produce any appreciable quantity. These regions usually produce the bulk of the crop in Greece.

At the close of 1918 the amount of ready stocks in Bulgaria was unknown, though it was learned that there was a certain amount for export. It was also learned that at Uskub, Komanovo, Istib, Veles and Kavadar, Serbia, there were about 2,000 cases of opium of good quality stored, aggregating about 50,000 kilos (110,230 pounds) which were ready for export, free of duty. None of this had been brought to Saloniki up to the end of the year. At that time about 160 cases, weighing about 6,400 oke (18,048 pounds) were on the local market.

The prices during the 1917-18 season fluctuated greatly. The last price quoted in 1917 (November) was 404 drachmas per oke (\$27.65 per pound) for opium with 14 per cent of morphine. Since that time the lack of demand and the prospects of being able to communicate with Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey have caused a great fall in prices. At the close of 1918 merchants were offering to sell at rates from 170 to 200 drachmas per oke (\$11.63 to \$13.68 per pound) for opium of 13 to 14 per cent morphine, but only speculators were buying at these prices.

Information against the Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, of Portland, Ore., a large wholesale house, has been filed by the Government in the Federal court in this city. The company is charged with the misbranding of drugs shipped from Oregon into Washington, the action being taken at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the United States Food and Drug Bureau.

The Ex Lax Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, has awarded a contract for improvements in its factory at 431-43 Atlantic avenue.

The Martini Drug Co., Manila, Philippine Islands, sent a card of Christmas greeting to the trade in New York.

CHANGE IN MILLIKEN & CO. WORKS

Ulysses S. McClellan, general manager of the John T. Milliken & Company Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., and one of the principal beneficiaries under the will of the late John T. Milliken, millionaire manufacturer, has been discharged for insubordination by the executors of the Milliken estate.

The will provides that McClellan and Louis R. Milliken be made directors of the corporation and general managers of the business and that each receive annually one-eighth of the net profits of the business. There is a clause in the testament providing that they shall hold these positions "so long as he may live and be capable of efficient service." It is provided also that they are to receive the financial benefits "without regard to efficiency of service."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 34

ESSENTIAL OILS STILL ADVANCING

Oil of Lemon, Bitter Orange, Spearmint, Sandalwood, Linalol and Oil Mirbane Firmer—Oil of Caraway, Cedar Leaf and Cloves Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Bergamot, 10c lb. Iso-eugenol, \$1 lb.
Oil Lemon, 5c lb. Linalol, \$2 lb.
Oil Orange, Sweet, W.I., 10c lb. Mirbane, Oil, 1c lb.
Oil Spearmint, 50c lb. Rhodinol, \$2 lb.
Heliotropin, 10c lb. Thymol, 50c lb.

Declined

Oil Caraway, 50c lb. Oil Coriander, \$3 lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 25c lb. Benzyl Acetate, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.00	\$4.90	\$4.60	\$7.58
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.65	.65	.53	.51
Oil Cloves	3.90	3.90	3.50	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers	10.25	10.25	9.25	6.00
Oil Lemon	1.40	1.35	1.20	1.35
Oil Peppermint	8.00	8.00	7.75	5.30
Oil Sandalwood E. I.	10.50	10.50	10.50	13.85
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.85	.85	.75	.66
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.25	5.60
Coumarin	8.25	8.25	8.00	21.00
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.25
Methyl Salicylate	.75	.75	.60	1.00
Vanillin	1.00	1.00	.77	.93
Thymol	12.50	11.50	7.25	13.50
Menthol	12.75	13.25	9.75	7.00

Although business is exceptionally good for this particular period of the year, buying has eased off considerably since the report of a week ago. At the same time, a steady routine demand continues to absorb conservative stocks. The essential oil price list as a whole retains all of its strength, with stocks showing no pronounced improvement in the general shortage. There have been few price revisions of importance this week. The tendency still seems to be upward, although the general run of quotations has held stationary.

Oil of lemon is firmer as is oil of bitter orange. Spearmint oil has gone up on scarcity. Bergamot has become somewhat stronger. Improvement in supplies has sent oil of caraway down. Cedar leaf oil is freer and the price lower. In spite of further declines in the spice, oil of cloves is firm. Nothing doing in peppermint oil at present prices, is the general opinion. Oil wormseed is slightly easier. Citronella is steady. Oil of juniper berries is quiet and easy. Sandalwood is firmer. Benzyl acetate is lower. Iso-eugenol and linalol are higher. Rhodinol is stronger. Oil mirbane is slightly firmer.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—There has been no change in quotations for oil of almond. Prices are steady at \$9.25@9.75 a pound for bitter U. S. P. oil, according to seller. Bitter oil free from prussic acid is named at \$9.50@10.00. Artificial oil, U. S. P. (benzaldehyde), is quoted without change at \$1.25 inside and all the way up to \$2.00 as to seller. Sweet oil of almond is steady at 95c@1.00 a pound. For peach kernel oil, 45c@47c is the price.

Oil Anise—Inside among the leading sellers seems to be \$1.60 and \$1.65 a pound, although brokers here are naming \$1.50 as the figure which they can do. As high as \$1.70 a pound is being quoted for large offers.

Oil Bay—Prices are steady without change with \$5.00

per pound still named as the inside. Up to \$5.25 is being quoted in some quarters. Bay rum is in good demand, with plentiful supplies and prices firm at \$3.20 per gallon.

Oil Bergamot—Somewhat of a firmer tone is noted to oil of bergamot this week with the best inside figure heard at \$4.85 a pound. Most holders are asking \$5.00 for their goods, while up to \$5.25 a pound is named in some quarters. Supplies on the spot are not large, and there have been no importations during the past week. According to accounts from Sicily and the outlook here, a firmer tendency for the future is expected.

Oil Bois de Rose—There is very little to be had here. One seller who is restricting his orders has a limited supply which he is disposing of at \$11.50 a pound. Other quarters nominally quote \$10.00 a pound with nothing to offer.

Oil Caraway—Owing to an increase in supplies and the lower cost of seed which has been ruling for some time, the price of oil of caraway has been reduced. Rectified oil is now quoted as low as \$5.25 a pound. Up to \$5.50 is being asked by other sellers and also for smaller quantities.

Oil Cassia—The inside figure on the spot is \$2.25 a pound for technical, with some houses asking up to \$2.40 and even \$2.45 for smaller lots. The lead-free oil is firm at \$2.45@2.50 a pound. Quotations for the U. S. P. redistilled oil name \$2.85@2.95 a pound. Quotations are firmly maintained.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Reports of an improvement in supplies have brought the price down in some quarters. As low as \$2.10 a pound can now be done, it is reported, while up to \$2.25 and higher is being asked in some cases. Oil of the wood is still very scarce, and quotations are tight at 30c@32c a pound as to seller.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon oil of citronella is in good demand, and a fair volume of business is reported passing at 65c a pound for drums. Corresponding advances are named for broken lots. Java oil is firm without change at 95c@1.00 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Brokers name down to \$3.60 as the market here, while the leading essential oil houses maintain that \$3.90 a pound is the best price. Further reductions in the price of the spice this week have brought Zanzibar cloves down to 49c a pound in bales. A lower price than this can very probably be obtained without much difficulty. Less than can lots of clove oil are quoted up to \$4.00 a pound.

Oil Coriander—Such little quantities as are passing hands at present are quoted at \$55.00 a pound, which is slightly lower.

Oil Cubebs—There are very light stocks of oil of cubebs on the spot, and holders are naming \$9.00 a pound inside as the best price. In some quarters, all the way up to \$9.75 a pound is being demanded, and quotations are firm thereat.

Oil Eucalyptus—The small spot supplies are little better off from the arrival this week of seven drums of Australian oil from Liverpool. The inside figure on the spot holds at \$1.00 a pound with little oil available at this price.

Oil Juniper Berries—Exactly what the price of oil of juniper berries is at present is hard to determine.

There are two distinct sets of quotations, one at \$6.00@ \$6.50 a pound and the other at any figure between these and \$8.00 for the once rectified. Double rectified run about \$1.00 a pound higher. Supplies are reported to be considerably improved.

Oil Lavender—Stocks on the spot show no improvement. A hand-to-mouth demand is taking up limited quantities. The price is very firm without change, inside seemingly being \$10.00 a pound for U. S. P. oil of flowers. Other sellers are asking up to \$11.00. Spike continues in small supply with the price firm at \$2.00.

Oil Lemon—A stronger market is noted this week for lemon oil. Inside on the spot now seems to be \$1.40, although there may be a seller who is willing to meet \$1.35. Up to \$1.50 a pound is being asked for special brands. Reports from Sicily are naturally of a very bullish nature.

Oil Mirbane—A slightly higher price is noted this week for oil of mirbane (nitrobenzol). Drums are quoted firm at 16c a pound, and for lesser quantities 17c is named.

Oil Orange—An importation of 111 cases of sweet West Indian oil was noted this week. Prices are steadily maintained with a slight advance in West Indian sweet oil. Sicilian sweet oil is quoted at \$4.75@ \$5.25 a pound according to seller. For the West Indian oil, \$3.75@ \$4.00 and for the bitter \$3.75@ \$4.25 a pound is asked.

Oil Peppermint—Natural oil is still to be had at \$8.00 a pound, although the large producers are naming \$8.25 as their price. U. S. P. redistilled oil is quoted at \$8.50 @ \$8.75. There is absolutely no buying interest except a small hand-to-mouth business. A consumer offer of several thousand pounds of U. S. P. oil at \$8.25 a pound does not seem to be overwhelmed with buyers. Japanese mint oil is in fair demand at \$3.75@ \$4.00 a pound.

Oil Spearmint—The best figure on the spot seems to be \$12.50 a pound with some resellers asking up to \$13.00 for small lots. There is little more than a jobbing demand for immediate needs at the present time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Acetate—This product has been marked down by makers and is now quoted at \$1.75@ \$2.00 a pound.

Heliotropin—One seller quotes \$4.35 a pound. All other prices are \$4.50 and up to \$4.75 a pound. Quotations are firm at these levels.

Iso-eugenol—There is a marked firmness in iso-eugenol, and higher prices are noted in some quarters. From \$10.00 to \$12.00 a pound is now demanded, according to seller.

Linalol—As low as \$7.00 a pound is being asked for linalol and as high as \$12.00, as to quality and whether imported or domestic.

Rhodinol—The price of rhodinol has been marked up in one quarter to \$20.00@ \$22.00 a pound.

Thymol—The scarcity on the spot shows no improvement, and a further advance in the price has been noted; \$12.50 a pound is apparently inside at present.

Benjamin B. Stern, manager of the perfumery and toilet goods division of the Bush Terminal Sales Building, who has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, stated that the business outlook was never more favorable. One manufacturer of perfumes reports being oversold to the extent of 2,200 dozen bottles. While the situation is not so extreme in the case of other manufacturers, many of them, both foreign and domestic, are behind on production.

RULING ON ALCOHOL REQUISITIONS

F. E. Halliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has sent the following notice to members:

The Internal Revenue Bureau on Dec. 17 issued instructions to the Collectors of Internal Revenue in all districts postponing until Jan. 16, 1920, the requirement of T. D. 2940, that all applications to purchase alcohol shall be accompanied with a certificate of a collector that the applicant is the holder of a permit to buy and use or sell alcohol.

Having in mind, therefore, the possibility that the regulations for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition, to be issued early next month and effective Jan. 16, 1920, might necessitate further changes in procedure, it was decided on the 17th instant to postpone throughout all Internal Revenue Districts the requirement as to certificates until Jan. 16 when Title 2 of the new federal prohibition law goes into force.

In this connection we take occasion to report with all possible emphasis the injunction contained on our Bulletin 19, of Dec. 6, as follows:

Be sure to instruct all salesmen and notify all retail customers that after Jan. 16, 1920, it will be impossible for wholesale druggists to fill requisitions for non-beverage alcohol unless same have been certified by the collector of internal revenue or prohibition officer in the district in which retailer is located. Failure on the part of the retail druggist to furnish certified application will mean that wholesalers will be obliged to return application to the retailer to have same certified. Wholesale druggists should not endeavor to have uncertified applications approved. This responsibility is on the purchaser and not on the seller.

BABCOCK CO. BUYS FACTORY

The A. P. Babcock Co., 116-118 West Fourteenth street, New York, has bought the factory of the New-ciler Embroidery Works, 52 Patterson avenue, East Rutherford, N. J., and will make alterations to adapt the plant to the manufacture of perfumes. The A. P. Babcock Co. was established in 1893. The officers are R. C. Bultman, president; L. E. K. White, vice-president and general manager; H. Henry Bertram, secretary and treasurer, who with F. Newton Carpenter form the Board of Directors.

McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, manufacturers of drugs, spices and flavoring extracts, called a conference of their traveling salesmen and office force recently. Talks were given each day by Willoughby M. McCormick, president of the company; Roberdeau A. McCormick, vice-president; Richard H. Bond, sales manager; Dr. F. M. Boyles, the house chemist; George M. Armour, head of the office force, and others. The talks dealt with selling and included a lecture, accompanied with moving pictures, on tea culture in China and Japan. An inspection of the laboratories was made to familiarize the staff with the methods of operation.

The London holidays and consequent cessation of cable news has left the local tin market without its usual bearings, but governed by local conditions and the rates of sterling exchange the price remained firm. The actual market was probably 57½c for spot, though importers generally asked 57¾c, and 58c to 58½c for shipment as to position.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 34 and 36

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES FIRM

**Volume of Business Good for the Close of the Year
—Many Products Difficult to Obtain—The Alkalis
and Fertilizers in Demand for Export**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Magnesite, \$5 a ton Saltpeter, ¾c a lb.

Declined

Potassium Bichromate, 3c lb. Sodium Nitrite, Spot, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$12¼	\$12¼	\$12¼	\$19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.75
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.00	8.00	8.25	9.50
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.14	.13¼	.13¼	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.20	4.20	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.27	.30	.26	.45

The heavy chemical market closed the year with buying interest still keen, and the only change noted is the fact that domestic consumers are restricting their purchases to small lots. Inquiry has held up well. While business is not as brisk, the volume of trade is surprising, considering the holidays. The alkalis and fertilizers are in good demand. Caustic soda is firm, but lack of material restricts business. England and Japan are depending upon America, but the majority of producers are unable to deliver until well into 1920.

Bleaching powder is not available on the open market, and export business is light. Ammonium sulphate is less in demand on the open market, owing to high prices. Inquiries on contract business continue heavy.

Acids are strong, especially sulphuric. Acetic is in good call for Italy and the Orient. Muriatic is quiet. Potassium salts are unchanged, with the exception of bichromate, which is lower. Nitrite of soda is offered more freely.

Acid, Acetic—The demand is good, and supplies are adequate. Italy and the Orient are calling for glacial, which is held at \$12.50 per hundred pounds, barrels inclusive. Demijohns are quoted at 12½c a pound for the acid and \$2.25 for the container. The pure is holding steadily at 9¼c@9½c; redistilled at 8¼c@8¾c; commercial at 8c, and the other grades on the basis of 2½c@2¾c for the 28 p. c.

Acid, Muriatic—Spot inquiry has eased off, and there are indications of shading on the part of certain holders. The demand is steady, but supplies are plentiful in most directions; \$1.45 per hundred has been named on the 20-degree in tanks. Carboys are holding at \$1.65@ \$1.75 per hundred pounds, depending upon the seller.

Acid, Nitric—Quotations are 7½c for the 42-degree in carboys.

Acid, Sulphuric—Very little is obtainable on the open market, as production is going on contract business. The market is still very tight and under a very heavy demand for both export and domestic consumption. Spot 66-degree material is \$25 in tank-car lots. The contract price is about \$22, sellers' works. Oleum is strong at \$22@25 on contract and the 60-degree at \$16 in tanks.

Alums—The ammonium is in light supply. The powdered is in very strong request. Second hands are naming 7c on this particular type, with producers' prices for the most part unchanged. Lump is held at 4c@4½c; ground at 4¼c@4½c; chrome at 15c@16c per pound. Potash lump is 8c.

Aluminum Sulphate—Holders are asking \$1.75 per hundred for the commercial and \$2.75 for the iron-free material. The demand is steady, with supplies rather light.

Arsenic—White arsenic for arrival is slightly easier. The spot demand is heavy, but curtailed because of the sold-up condition of producers. From 10c to 12c is named. Red is quiet at 20c@22c per pound.

Aqua Ammonia—There is a strong inquiry for spot and later deliveries. Many sellers refuse to contract for delivery before February. The price is 10¾c for the 26-degree in carboys.

Ammonium Muriate—White granular continues very scarce and in heavy demand at 15½c@16c per pound. Grey is steady and in good supply at 12½c. Lump has eased off slightly, being held at 23c@26c.

Ammonium Sulphate—There is still a stringency in supplies for over the first six months of 1920. January-February-March shipments are held at \$7.10 per hundred pounds, f. a. s. New York. Ton lots for over the entire year are named at \$6.75, and business over the last seven months has been quoted at \$6.25 this port.

Antimony Sulphuret—Leading factors still report a sold-up condition. However, new sellers are entering the field. Quotations are 40c for crimson; 30c for golden No. 2; 35c for No. 1, and 55c per pound for vermillion.

Barium Chloride—Stocks continue light and in good request at \$95@105 a ton on both the imported and domestic.

Bleaching Powder—Spot bleach is off the market, with production sold ahead on contract. Although \$2.50 per hundred, sellers' works, is still named on domestic material, it is doubtful if anything short of \$2.75 could be done. Export business is strong, although held up because of the difficulty in securing supplies. Prices for export are quoted around \$3.35 per hundred pounds f. a. s. this port.

Carbon Bisulphide—Some sellers have advanced the price to 7½c per pound in 500-pound drum lots, at works.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Trading is slightly more active at 12c, New York.

Lead—The market is firm on all types, with stocks in light supply and strong request. White crystals are held at 14c; broken cakes at 13½c@14c; granulated at 13¼c@14c per pound. Litharge is quoted at 9c on large quantities. White basic carbonate holds at 9¼c @13c for the dry.

Nickel Salts—Offerings are limited, with stocks sold ahead into 1920. Spot goods are 15c for the single and 13c for the double.

Potash, Caustic—Offerings at 30c on small drum lots were noted during the week. The demand is fair.

Potassium Bichromate—Material for spot and early January delivery is quoted at 27c@28c.

Potassium Carbonate—Spot 80-85 per cent material is held at 24c@26c; 85-90 per cent at 28c, and the 90-95 per cent at 34c per pound.

Potassium Permanganate—A very heavy export demand is reported at 70c@75c per pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow is easier at 35c@38c per pound. Red is higher abroad at 95c@\$1.00 per pound. Spot goods are obtainable in the local market at 90c@95c per pound.

Soda Ash—\$1.90 less five per cent f. a. s. is named on barrel lots. Supplies are limited. The domestic price is \$1.72½c f. o. b. works.

Soda, Caustic—Although the export association price is \$4.25 less five per cent f. a. s., holders are not selling under \$4.25 net. Stocks are extremely light, and the best offer during the week was 200 tons for January shipment from works at \$4.50, Pacific Coast. The demand is very heavy from England and Japan. Sales for domestic use are made at \$3.00@\$3.30 per hundred pounds, basis 60, sellers' works.

Sodium Bichromate—Material for prompt shipment from works is quoted at 22c.

Sodium Nitrite—Offerings are more plentiful around 13c per pound for spot goods.

JAPAN'S ALKALI INDUSTRY

Since the outbreak of war in Europe the total amount of capital invested in the soda industry in Japan has reached yen 13,000,000, of which something like yen 10,000,000 is invested in land, machinery and buildings. The Japanese soda manufacturers received a great blow after the conclusion of the armistice, and the fifteen concerns in the industry recently formed an association and asked the Government for proper protection. The soda manufacturers ask the Government:

(1) That salt, which is the most important material of the soda industry, shall be supplied cheaper than that for other purposes in the future, and salt for industrial purposes to be supplied at a discount of about 30 sen per 100 kin.

(2) The customs duty on soda ash to be raised by 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

(3) The duration of the import duty to be three years.

The Government appears to be favorably inclined toward the application of the soda manufacturers, but it is believed that it is considering the possible effect on the consumers owing to the granting of protection.

The total producing capacity of the Japanese soda factories is put at 45,000,000 pounds a year as against the demand of 55,000,000 pounds, showing the difference of only 10,000,000 pounds. In the event protection is granted, Japan will become self-supplying.

FAR EAST STARCH MARKET WEAK

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Dec. 5.—The starch market is weakening. A story is circulated here in regard to the loss of overseas trade, to the effect that there is a fairly big accumulation of starch in London and that Dutch producers are offering at lower quotations than British holders. Prices at Odaru, Yokohama and Kobe are all falling. December delivery is quoted at yen 9.50 per picul at Kobe and Yokohama and December-January delivery at yen 9.65 per picul. At Odaru large lots are offered at yen 8.70. Figures now quoted are very low compared with recent quotations. On Nov. 1 holders refused yen 11.20 per picul. On Nov. 11 they were willing to sell at yen 10.90. On Nov. 21 their quotation was yen 9.90.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The Dooner & Smith Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., has filed plans for new buildings at its plant.

The Herrick & Vaight Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J., has had plans prepared for improvements in its plant.

The Columbian Chemical Co., Roanoke, Va., is to erect a building at its plant, estimated to cost about \$30,000.

The Commandant, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., is to construct nitric and sulphuric acid plants at the local Government site, estimated to cost about \$75,000.

Fire damaged the chemical laboratory of J. C. Haartz, New Haven, Conn., to the extent of \$20,000, including the destruction of dyestuffs and chemical preparations.

The Japanese match trade is again anxious because of the renewed agitation in China against Japanese commodities. The market is weak, and the price is lingering below yen 60 per case.

Col. L. G. Nutt, of the Chicago Internal Revenue office says: "Take your choice. Register your stills or: (a) Pay a penalty of \$500; (b) pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000; and (c) spend not less than one month or more than two years in jail."

In accordance with a resolution passed by the conference of the committee appointed to conduct investigations into tariff revision in China held at Shanghai in 1918 the Chinese Government has issued a notification removing the import embargo from muriate acid, potassium salt and phosphorus.

The plant of Joseph Wander and Son, chemical manufacturers, Albany, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000. The fire, which is thought to have been caused by defective wiring, started on the third floor of the supply house and as soon as discovered, fireproof doors leading to the main plant were closed, confining the blaze to the supply house. The loss is covered by insurance.

The price of nitrate of soda from Chile is quoted at \$85 per ton f. o. b. Toronto, Canada, quotations f. o. b. Antafogasta being given as \$62 per ton. There has been much difficulty in obtaining shipments, owing to the scarcity of ocean tonnage, but a rate has been obtained from the Pacific steamships, and it is now stated that large quantities can be shipped to New York in British vessels for trans-shipment to Canadian ports. The requirements of Canadian consumers for next year are expected to amount to several thousand tons.

The plant of the Shelby Chemical Co., Shelby, Ala., adjacent to the Shelby Iron Co., is in full operation, manufacturing acetate of lime, wood alcohol and wood oil. The Shelby Chemical Co. is a war project, the Government encouraging the construction of the plant by offering its assistance. The signing of the armistice while the plant was under construction brought about readjustments, the Government paying on the contracts made to take by-products of the charcoal ovens, for which there was great need during the war. The industry involves an expenditure above \$1,000,000. Morris W. Bush is the executive officer of the company.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 36 and 48

AMERICAN DYES SOLD FAR AHEAD

Many Colors Off the Market—Coal-Tar Crudes Extremely Scarce—Hematin and Logwood Tending Upward—Stocks of Intermediates Light—Few Price Changes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Diphenylamine, 5c lb.

Declined

Albumen, Blood, Imp., 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.28	\$.24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.07	.07	.06	.09
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.14
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
*Toluol, pure gal.	.28	.28	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil lb.	.32	.32	.28	.28
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.50	.50	.45	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.70
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.25	1.00

*Nominal

Owing to the holidays, offerings were few, and inquiries fell off considerably. Stocks of intermediates are light, especially aniline derivatives, which are off the open market for near-by shipments. Price revisions were few.

Coal-tar crudes are extremely scarce, being tied up on contract deliveries. As a result, first hands are in full control of the situation.

Dye bases and dyewoods are quiet, with the possible exception of hematin and logwood. Tanning materials are inactive, and importers are reluctant to buy heavily at primary points. Turpentine is slightly stronger on spot, because of the stronger position of the material at point of shipment in the primary market. Shellac is nominal, with offerings confined to one or two grades.

American dyes are under very active inquiry, and a number of important colors are off the market. Certain dye makers are tied up on contract until well into 1920. Imported goods are quiet, being in short supply at firm levels. From reports, German vat dyes should arrive in this country about Jan. 15.

Intermediates

Acid-H—Supplies on spot show no improvement, and the price holds at \$1.75 a pound. Consuming requirements are heavy, and most of the production is going on contract at a figure around \$1.50.

Acid, Sulphonic—Offerings are made at 26c@28c per pound. The demand is steady and generally confined to small-lot business.

Acid, Phthalic—Competition is keen on the anhydride at 75c@90c a pound, but offers are heard below these figures. Supplies are under good buying pressure, with stocks adequate.

Aniline Oil—The oil is still in small supply, especially on the open market. Production is tied up on contract, and sellers look for higher prices early in 1920. Inquiries during the week were light, and spot trading was in small volume. About 33c@35c is asked, but odd lots are obtainable below the inside figure.

Aniline Salt—Inquiries for spot or near-by shipments were limited. Quotations are nominal in all quarters, owing to the sold-up condition of the market. Early January and April deliveries are held at 42c. The export end of the market is quiet, as prices are prohibitive, and lots that are obtainable are generally taken for domestic consumption.

Anthraquinone—Sellers are asking \$4.00 a pound for the 98 p. c. material. Stocks are in good supply and in steady request for both domestic and export, especially to Spain and Italy.

Alphanaphthylamine—There is still an acute scarcity of supplies, especially for spot or near-by delivery. Quotations are strong at 35c on domestic and about 33c for spot.

Betanaphthol—Very little interest is noted for spot supplies. The market is sold ahead until April by many producers, and 56c is quoted for delivery at this time. Spot goods are confined to one or two-ton lots, which are held at 50c ex warehouse.

Benzidine—The base is in small supply, being in steady demand, at \$1.25 per pound. The sulphate is quiet, although fairly strong at \$1.00@\$1.10 per pound.

Dinitrobenzol—From 26c@30c is asked. Demand is light but fairly steady, with supplies ample.

Diethylaniline—The strong position of raw materials holds the price up. Consuming demands are steady at \$1.40 per pound.

Dimethylaniline—Supplies are still limited, with very little coming forward from the producer. Stocks for near-by delivery are confined to one or two-drum lots which are held at 90c per pound. The stringency is proving very serious to dye makers.

Hydroquinone—Very little spot inquiry is reported. Second holders are in the possession of 1,000 or more pounds, which are held at \$2.05.

Monochlorobenzol—The inside price seems to be about 8½c a pound. On spot, there are quantities available, but the consuming demand is rapidly eating into the surplus, which has been carried for some time.

Orthotoluidine—Deep inroads have been made into the stocks that have been accumulating recently. Prices are firmer at 25c for domestic consumption.

Paranitraniline—Holders are asking \$1.15. Supplies for prompt delivery are limited. The demand is heavy for domestic use and for export.

Paraphenylenediamine—Spot buying is light, as the majority of consumers are relying on contracts. About \$2.25@\$3.00 is asked, the inside figure being mostly on contract.

Paratoluidine—Brokers are offering to obtain early delivery at \$1.75. Higher levels are heard for prompt shipments. The demand is heavy, with production tied up.

Tolidin Sulphate—Stocks are held at \$1.65 per pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Very little action is reported on the open market, owing to the lack of material. The manufacturers' price is 27c for the C. P. in tanks, and 32c in drums; 90 p. c. material is quoted at 26c for tanks, and 21c in drums.

Cresylic Acid—Stocks are tight and under good buy-

ing pressure on the basis of 75c@80c a gallon for the 95-97 p. c. material.

Naphthalene—Prime flake is scarce, the production being tied up over the greater part of next year. It is reported that large quantities are being held by speculators. Car lots are now named at 7c sellers' works. The ball is in good supply and steady at 8½c for car lots and 9½c for less quantities.

Phenol—Export shipments are held at 18c@20c, this port. Domestic business is steady at 12c@17c, according to holder.

Toluol—The open market is in limited supply, at 28c for tanks and 32c for drums.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Chinese egg is quiet, with supplies heavy at \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound. Imported blood now afloat is quoted at 70c@75c per pound. Domestic blood is in limited demand at 55c@60c per pound.

Annatto—The demand is still weak and prices are being shaded, because of the inaction of buyers and the large supplies. About 5c is asked for the seed and 32c for the fine.

Archil—Spot goods are still off the market. The demand is heavy, with stocks to arrive largely sold ahead. Prices are nominal at 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c@25c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—Buying has eased off. Stocks are heavy and are held at 60c@62c for the grey black; 65c for the rosy black, and 67c for the silver. Resale business is transacted at slightly lower figures.

Fustic—Solid is held at 22c; 100 p. c. crystals at 30c for high-grade goods; 42-degree extract at 14c, and 51-degree liquid at 15c.

Hematin—Supplies are light and under heavy request at 14c for the extract and 30c for the crystals. Stocks should be somewhat easier about February.

Logwood—The extract market is practically in the same position as hematin, especially the crystals. Higher levels are anticipated, and stocks are in good demand and light supply. Solid is quoted at 25c; crystals at 28c, and the Twaddle at 12c@17c per pound.

Nutgalls—Trading is quiet, and stocks are heavy at 35c per pound.

DYE MAKERS MUST FACE CHARGES

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Geigy Co., Inc.; John Campbell & Co., Inc.; Holiday-Kemp Co., Inc.; A. Klipstein & Co.; H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., and C. Bischoff & Co., Inc., all of New York, engaged in manufacturing and selling dyestuffs and chemicals, alleging "unfair methods of competition." The respondents have forty days in which to file answer.

The unfair methods alleged in the complaint are that the respondents "engaged in the practice of giving and offering to give to employees of both its customers and prospective customers and its competitor's customers and prospective customers without the knowledge and consent of their employers, sums of money and other gratuities as an inducement to influence such employers to purchase respondent's products, or to influence such customers to refrain from dealing with competitors of respondents."

Walter M. Chadwick, formerly manager of the Blayden Chemical Works and the Taxis Chemical Works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, died at Montclair, N. J., last week. He was connected with the Bayonne works of the Standard Oil Co. He was seventy-seven years old.

Dyestuff Notes

The Dye Products Co., Newark, N. J., is to build a brick boiler house extension to its plant.

Francis J. Oakes, president of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, of Steinway, L. I., manufacturers of dyestuffs, died last week in his apartments in the Plaza Hotel. He was eighty years old.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation to all destinations of the following: Benzol and its compounds and preparations, dimethylaniline, metacresol, methylaniline and paracresol.

Yoshisato Tawara, of the Mitsui factory at Omuda, Kyushu, Japan, son of Dr. Yoshizumi Tawara, president of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, who has been experimenting in dyestuffs at the Mitsui factory, has been sent to France by the company for further study and investigation.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation announces that it has under construction new plants for the production of Gamma acid, H acid and J acid, and that preparations are being made to market a great many colors of this line as soon as the intermediate plants have been completed. This corporation will then be in a position to supply such colors as direct black, diamine black, B H and diamine fast red, F as well as diamine brown M. The research department of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation has also been doing considerable work on cyanthol and expects to be able in the near future to supply a fast blue equal to the pre-war types.

RESTRICTIONS ON DYE IMPORTS

The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces, that effective Dec. 19, 1919, and until further notice, no licenses for the importation into the United States of dyestuffs derived directly or indirectly from coal-tar products, including crude and intermediate products, and all other articles described or enumerated in Paragraph 4, of War Trade Board ruling 625, issued Aug. 15, 1919, which are of non-enemy origin, will be issued, except to satisfy the requirements of the actual consumers thereof, for a period not exceeding six months from the date of the filing of the application.

The announcement gives the following directions regarding applications:

"Accordingly, applications filed by actual consumers should be accompanied by an affidavit from such consumers, stating that the commodities and the quantities thereof applied for are required to satisfy the said six months' requirements and are not in excess thereof; likewise, importers, jobbers and all other persons desiring to import dyes of non-enemy origin shall file with their applications affidavits signed by the ultimate consumers of the articles applied for, stating that the commodities applied for are actually required for consumption during the six months' period referred to above, and that the quantities thereof are not in excess of the amount required by them for actual consumption during the same period."

The action of the Board relates to dyes of non-enemy origin. This is of particular interest to consumers in view of the recent demand for Swiss dyes.

Thurston V. Ely, for several years with H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., of this city, as manager of their drug department, has resigned his position with them to go with Charles T. Howe, 299 Broadway, this city, Jan. 1.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 38; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 39

COCONUT OIL IN STRONG DEMAND

Stocks Depleted and Prices Advancing—Oriental Peanut Oil, China Wood Oil and Soya Bean Oil in Light Supply—Castor Oil Slightly Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

China Wood Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. Manila, Tanks, Coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Coconut Oil, Dom., Ceylon, $\frac{1}{4}$ c Palm Lagos, Casks, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 lb., Tanks, 2c lb. Benin, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Cochin, Bbls., $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. Tanks, 1c lb. Niger, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Peanut, refined, 1c lb. Soya Bean, Tanks, Coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Oriental, Coast, Tanks, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. New York, Bbls., $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Declined

Castor Oil, No. 1, Bbls., 1c lb.
Cases, 2c lb.
Corn Oil, Crude, Tanks, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.15	\$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07	.07	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24
Lard, No. 1	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd.	.95	.95	.95	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.30	.30	.30	.35
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed case, bbls.	1.87	1.87	1.72	1.87
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.25
Peanut, refined	.27	.26	.27	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.18	.18

*F. O. B. Mills

Coconut oil was the strong feature of the oil market during the week. Heavy buying was reported both for near-by and future shipments, and as stocks are depleted advances were recorded on all grades. The majority of vegetable oils are light on the open market, and advances were noted on Lagos refined, Oriental, peanut, China wood and soya bean oils. Castor oil suffered a slight decline along with crude corn oil.

Linseed still maintains its strong position, although trading is light, because of the high quotations. Flaxseed at Duluth, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires eased off, and declines were recorded. Animal oils are only in fair request, with the list practically unchanged. Fish oils are quiet and show very little action.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices continue firm on the basis of \$1.87 per gallon for December in car lots; \$1.77 for January-February-March; \$1.72 for April, and \$1.62 for May-September. The market is firm, with little buying interest displayed, owing to high prices. It is reported that approximately \$2,000,000,000 of new construction is under way here in the East, and that crushers in the Middle West are in short supply of the seed and over-sold on oil. It is said by some authorities that the acreage of flaxseed for 1919 is the largest for five years. At Duluth cash flaxseed declined to \$4.85@4.88; old and new December to \$4.65, and May to \$4.48. At Winnipeg December declined to \$4.74 and May to \$4.69. Buenos Aires declined to \$2.33.

Cottonseed Oil—Very little action is reported on the part of buyers, especially for spot or near-by shipments. The market is quiet, with prices holding at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@20c

in tanks f. o. b. mills; 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@21c for prime yellow in barrels, and 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@25c for winter yellow.

Coconut Oil—Inquiries are numerous, and prices are higher on all grades with offerings greatly curtailed. Buying orders for futures are heavy, but sellers are booked heavily for January-April deliveries. Domestic Ceylon in barrels is strong at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with tanks at 19c@19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Cochin is 20c@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in barrels, and tanks at a nominal figure of 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@20c. Manilla in tanks on the coast shows an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, being held at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. Owing to the strength of the market and the depleted stocks higher prices are anticipated.

China Wood Oil—Spot or near-by offerings are very limited, with prices higher at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@24c on spot goods. The market is firm, with stocks in fair request.

Castor Oil—Following the easier position of raw materials, which are in greater supply, prices eased off to 20c for No. 1 in barrels and 21c for case lots.

Corn Oil—Crude in tanks is lower at 19c, with refined held at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c in barrels. Very little action is reported, and shading is possible, although offerings are limited.

Olive Oil—Inquiry is light, and buying is intermittent at \$2.50@2.60 for denatured; edible at \$3.10@3.20, and foots at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Palm Oil—Available supplies are limited and are held at higher price levels. Lagos in casks is held at 17c@17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Benin at 17c, and Niger at 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Inquiry is strong.

Peanut Oil—Spot refined oil is higher at 27c@28c per pound. Domestic crude at mill is unchanged at 23c@24c, and Oriental in tanks on the coast shows an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound at 23c@23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Supplies are in fairly good request and firm at the above levels.

Sesame Oil—Domestic is unchanged, with stocks depleted. Supplies are held at \$2.50 per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—From 16c@17c is named on tanks, coast, depending upon the position of supplies. Spot goods are slightly stronger, being held at 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in barrels, New York. The market is very firm, with speculation active.

Animal and Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Stocks are in fairly good supply at \$1.12@ \$1.14 for Newfoundland; \$1.10@1.12 for domestic prime, by the gallon, and \$108.00 for Norwegian in barrel lots. The demand is slack, but action is looked for around the first of the year.

Degras Oil—Holders are quoting at 7c@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for American; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for English, and 14c@18c for the neutral. Stocks are in limited demand.

Red Oil—The market is easy, with very little buying reported; 16c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is quoted.

Lard Oil—Prime winter strained lard oil is held at \$1.80; off-prime at \$1.70; extra No. 1 at \$1.40; No. 1 at \$1.32@1.33, and No. 2 at \$1.27@1.28. Only a fair demand is in evidence, with prices firm.

Menhaden Oil—Light strained is unchanged at \$1.18 per gallon; yellow bleached at \$1.20, and white bleached at \$1.20. Southern crude is nominal at 90c@1.05 f. o. b. Baltimore. The demand is limited on all types.

BRITISH OIL SEED INDUSTRY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 20.—In a recent talk given by the managing director of the British Oil & Cake Mills, oil seed crushing was claimed to be one of Britain's key industries, owing to the huge quantities of oil required by manufacturers of soap, paint, linoleum, varnish and lubricants among the technical trades, and baking, frying, cooking fat and margarine manufactures among the edible trades.

It is pointed out, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, that the total consumption of oils for these purposes in the United Kingdom is estimated at 600,000 tons a year. The consumption of margarine alone has trebled since the war, and British margarine manufacturers are now able to produce over 10,000 tons per week, as compared with 2,000 tons before the war. A feature of this growth has been the rapid extension of modern refining plants.

It is further stated that great efforts are to be made to extend the use of palm kernel cake for cattle feeding, in order that the palm kernel crushing trade, which was formerly a German monopoly, may now be retained in the United Kingdom.

NEW PROCESS FOR WOOL GREASE

A company has been formed in Melbourne for the purpose of exploiting a new process for extracting grease (adeps lanae, the base of lanoline) from wool, and for the manufacture of special neutral wool scouring and other soaps. The principal supply of lanoline in pre-war times, it is stated, was drawn from Belgium and Germany. The method of treatment was a trade secret, and no public description is in existence, but it is known that sulphuric acid was used in the final process of refining.

In the new Australian process no sulphuric or other acid is used, and the product of the process is wholly animal and pure. A small plant has already been erected and the process tested sufficiently to prove that by it adeps lanae can be produced in commercial quantities at a very cheap cost. Some of the product has already been sold to leading wholesale druggists, who report it to be of very high quality. The company just formed has acquired the Australian manufacturing rights.

Persons interested can obtain the address of the inventor of the process from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or its district or cooperative offices, by referring to file No. 40859.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Imports at San Francisco, Cal., during the second week in December included the following: From London and Liverpool to Dodwell & Co., on the Eurydamas, 200 bags of chalk and 30 bags of pepper; from Vavau to the Burns, Philip Co., 914 tons of copra; from Vavau to P. S. Scales, 621 tons of copra; from Central American ports on the City of Para, 1,584 packages of indigo and 12 packages of henequin; from Ensenada and La Pa to the Gulf Mail S. S. Co., on the Alliance, 10 tons of guano and 20 tons of damiana; from Kobe to the Dollar Steamship Co., on the West Harts, 206 cases of camphor; 26,102 bags of copra cake, 2,801 bags of linseed; 15,304 cases of vegetable oil; from Hongkong, to China Mail, 150 cases of camphor, 500 packages of antimony; 443 cases of albumin and 614 cases of vegetable oil.

The Japanese soya bean market is recovering. The level of yen 13, from which it receded, is now only a little ahead of the market. Manchurian beans have advanced 10 to 20 sen per picul to yen 12.65 for December delivery and yen 12.50 per picul for February-March delivery. Bean cakes and soya bean oil advanced in sympathy.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF OILS

The imports and exports of oils and fats for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1919, are reported as follows by the Census Bureau:

Imports		Pounds
Kind		
Cottonseed oil		7,961,883
Coconut oil		66,631,196
Peanut oil		67,495,883
Soya-bean oil		68,344,869
Olive oil		24,125,476
Rapeseed oil		559,080
Chinese-nut oil		14,075,911
Linseed oil		1,579,958
Palm oil		23,992,766
Sulphur oil or olive foots		4,226,677
Other vegetable oil (value)		\$978,317
Cod and cod-liver oil		2,410,223
Tallow		1,487,915
Oleo stearin		218,088
Glycerin, crude		1,140,267
All other ...		2,813,002
Greases not elsewhere specified		6,898,013

Exports		Pounds
Domestic		
Kind		
Cottonseed oil		25,371,934
Coconut oil		59,141,042
Soya-bean oil		8,872,268
Peanut oil		1,001,305
Linseed oil		2,764,387
Corn oil		3,132,898
Other vegetable oils (value)		\$3,635,805
Vegetable stearin		1,980,772
Fish oil		3,169,043
Lard, edible		154,092,726
Lard, neutral		6,070,864
Tallow		17,791,346
Oleo oil		18,626,949
Lard oil		391,381
Animal stearin		5,226,697
Other animal		5,397,353
Glycerin		813,438
Soap stock and other greases (value)		\$2,480,733

Foreign		Pounds
Kind		
Coconut oil		1,569,228
Linseed oil		104,370
Olive oil		187,215
Soya-bean oil		5,910,500
Palm oil		123,350
Peanut oil		2,415
Chinese-nut oil		464,543
Sulphur oil or olive foots		68,202
All other vegetable oils (value)		\$10,094
Cod and cod-liver oil		16,350
All other animal		3,833
Greases and oils not elsewhere specified		1,417

John Clarke & Co. say of the market for seeds and herbs: "The South and Central American export demand is improving, although only in small parcels as yet. Canary is firmer, but consumers are aware of the rather ample stocks now in warehouses here and have ceased to worry. Coriander is in much wider request for sound goods, which are scarce, although there is a fair supply of fair quality. This article could easily advance. Some Greek sage is now available, although the prices are high as compared with last fall. There is a steady seasonable jobbing business in caraway, which is likely to continue.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 39 and 40

LONDON EXPORT TRADE INCREASING

Market Features of the Week are Shellac, Camphor, and Menthol—Oil of Camphor and Oil of Sandalwood Higher—Arsenic and Copper Sulphate Prices are Firmer—Linseed Oil is Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 30.—Export business in drugs and chemicals continues to increase in volume. The features this week are shellac, camphor and menthol, which are higher. Further advances are expected with the New Year.

There is a higher market for oil of camphor, oil of sandalwood and podophyllin.

Prices are firmer on arsenic and copper sulphate.

Japanese mint oil is easier, and linseed oil is lower.

London, Dec. 20 (By Mail).—For some months quite a number of fine chemical products, in the absence of orders, had been allowed by our makers to accumulate, probably to the extent of their available supplies of raw materials, and the knowledge of this by dealers had a depressing effect on prices. The demand for export, now more actively developing, has had the effect of entirely absorbing these accumulated stocks of manufacturers, and forward production has been sold well into the spring. The shortage of coal, advance of wages and the increasing costs of raw material point to the strong probability of an early and substantial advance in prices, and in the dye industry notices are being sent out of the withdrawal of all prices and unaccepted quotations.

The feverish activity displayed during recent weeks, and particularly the last few days, in the international rates of exchange is having a very detrimental effect both here and on the continent and is proving a matter of such transcendent importance that few of the markets of the world can escape its baneful influences. Europe is in great and urgent need of imports of every description of manufactured goods and raw materials, to a degree perhaps never before known, and the debasing of currencies, as in the case of Germany in particular, must inevitably result in the paralyzing of her industries at the very outset of their reconstruction. Until Europe, therefore, re-establishes her capacity to export, her purchasing power cannot recover, and no correction of the exchange situation can be looked for. As regards the British market, the fact of the U. S. A. exchange against us having risen to \$3.85 per £ (the dollar now costing just double what it was, at one time, at the outset of the war) cannot fail to further restrict to a large extent our purchases from the United States. On the other hand, increased American buying orders may be looked forward to with more confidence.

SHIPMENTS FROM VERA CRUZ

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 15.—Shipments for the week ended Dec. 13 were as follows: Chiclé, 15,568 kilos; jalap root, 1,216 kilos; vanilla, 3,086 kilos; sarsaparilla root, 504 kilos; sugar (Java), 13,424 sacks; quicksilver, 340 kilos.

Canaigre root, which yields tannic acid, is being shipped to the United States. About 5,000 kilos were invoiced during November by a German firm, but upon arrival at New York the shipment was declared to be jalap root. The reason for the false declaration is not clear, as jalap and canaigre roots are both free of import duty in the United States. The Mexican export duty is one centavo per kilo for canaigre root and two centavos for jalap root. The Mexican custom house officials are investigating the case.

Vera Cruz is short of camphor and quinine, which causes much suffering as this is the season for malaria.

POLAND NEEDS CHEMICALS, FATS AND DYES

The most urgent need of the Polish tanning industry at present is a regular supply of 1,000 to 1,200 tons monthly of dry quebracho extract. This extract might be replaced by chestnut, fir or oak extract. The lack of chemicals, fats and dyes for finishing and also for chemical tanning is exceedingly serious. The following quantities of these articles are needed half-yearly:

Chrome alum, 280 tons; borax, 50 tons; pure sulphur, 75 tons; bichromate (potassium dichlorate), 150 tons; antichlor, 150 tons; tallow, 240 tons; fish oil, 200 tons; castor oil, 30 tons; degreas, 20 tons; linseed oil, 10 tons; glycerin, 10 tons; Marseilles soap, 10 tons; gum tragacanth, 10 tons; shellac, 5 tons; carrageen moss, 3 tons.

Black and colored aniline dyes for leather are also needed.

BRITISH TARIFF ON PALM KERNELS

The imposition of a heavy duty on palm kernels by the British Government means a complete change of policy. According to a statement made by the then Under Secretary of State, the difference between the price paid to the producer and the price obtained from the British consumer has gradually risen from between four pounds sterling and five pounds to six pounds, seven pounds, eight pounds, ten pounds, twelve pounds and fourteen pounds. But at the same time the price paid to the native producer in West Africa has declined.

Dr. Jokichi Takamine has organized a company to manufacture nitrogen from the air. American and Japanese capitalists are said to be interested, including Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo. The undertaking will involve capital of yen 20,000,000. The names of the Americans who are interested with Dr. Takamine have not been divulged.

American manufacturers of heavy chemicals are invited to send exhibits to the Chemical Industrial Exhibition to be held at Tokyo, Japan, in March, 1921. Dr. Jokichi Takamine is trying to interest leading American companies in the enterprise.

The Imperial Chemical Industrial Co. has been organized in Japan, with capital of yen 10,000,000, to manufacture powder for the army and navy.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF COAL-TAR INTERMEDIATES AND DRUGS

Pending Legislation Designed to Prevent Dumping —Comment on Judge Sankey's Decision by President of British Board of Trade

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 23.—In a case brought to test the validity of the British Government's claim of power to prohibit all imports under section 43 of the customs consolidation act of 1876, Justice Sir John Sankey, of the King's Bench Division, has held that the section in question does not authorize such measures, and that the proclamations issued thereunder are illegal and void. The section provides that "the importation of arms, ammunition, or any other goods may be prohibited by proclamation or order in council," and the decision disallows the contention that the expression "other goods" applies not only to those of the nature of arms and ammunition but extends also to other classes of goods.

Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons on Dec. 18 that "in view of the Sankey judgment the customs have been instructed, pending either reversal on appeal or legislative action, to allow the importation of all articles affected thereby. Early in the new session the Government will press legislation to secure powers to reimpose restrictions of the limited scope indicated in the imports and exports regulation bill." He warned importers "that in the event of these powers being conferred by Parliament or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal licenses to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between now and the date of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country."

In view of this decision, the legislation now under consideration by Parliament for the control of certain imports and exports has special significance. The following summary of the "Imports and Exports Regulation Bill," generally known as the "Anti-Dumping Bill," is based principally on a report of Nov. 25, 1919, submitted by Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London. The complete text of the bill, together with an exposition of the purpose of the various sections, appeared in the British Board of Trade Journal of Nov. 27, 1919. The general object of the bill is to prevent the sale of foreign goods in the United Kingdom at prices lower than those prevailing abroad to the detriment of British manufacturers, and to protect certain designated "key industries"; but there are also provisions authorizing the Board of Trade to make the granting of licenses subject to the payment of fees and to collect ad valorem fees or duties on goods imported from countries where, on account of the exchange conditions, the manufacturers have a special advantage over British manufacturers, to continue the control over certain exports, and to give legal sanction to the arrangement already existing for providing insurance and credits for foreign trade. If enacted, the bill will give authority to continue a considerable number of regulations and restrictions enforced during the war under the Defense of the Realm Act.

Part III of the bill authorizes the Board of Trade to prohibit the importation except under license of certain articles produced by "key industries." The schedule annexed to the bill is almost identical with the list of restricted imports as in force from Sept. 1, 1919. A limitation of three years from the termination of the war is placed upon any prohibition upon the importa-

tion of thorium nitrate and gas mantles and gas mantle rings. The other "key industries," upon which the authority to impose an import prohibition is not limited in time are as follows:

(1) Derivatives of coal tar, generally known as intermediate products, capable of being used or adapted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs.

Direct cotton colors, union colors, acid colors, chrome and mordant colors, alizarin colors, basic colors, sulphide colors, vat colors (including synthetic indigo), oil, spirit and wax colors, lake colors, and any other synthetic colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

(2) (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavorings, synthetic photographic chemicals, synthetic tannins, esters, and acid derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, alkaloids, and their salts (except quinine), and the following organic chemicals: Acetamide, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, camphor bromide, cannami acid and its salts, ethylene bromide, formamide, formic acid and its salts, gallic acid, lactic acid and its salts, nuclein, paraldehyde, pyrogallol, saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use, salicin, thymol.

(iii) Analytical reagents and the following fine chemicals: Barium compounds, cerium fluoride, and fluorides of other rare earth metals, hydrosulphites and allied bleaching compounds, hypophosphorous acids, iron and ammonium citrate, iron tartrate, molybdic acid and its salts, phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds, salts or per-acids and artificial peroxides, silver nucleinate and proteinate, tungstic acid and its salts.

(3) Optical glass, including lenses, prisms, and like optical devices.

(4) Scientific glassware.

(5) Illuminating glassware.

(6) Laboratory porcelain.

(7) Scientific and optical instruments.

(8) Potassium compounds.

(9) Tungsten powder and ferrotungsten.

(10) Zinc oxide.

(11) Lithopone.

(12) Arc-lamp carbons and carbon electrodes.

(13) Magnetos and permanent steel magnets.

(14) Hosiery latch needles.

(15) Gauges.

During 1918 the State of Rio Grande do Sul shipped to the other States of Brazil 1,147 tons of peanuts valued at \$80,680 United States currency, a decided increase over production in other years. For instance, in the year of 1915 the total amount was only 473 tons, valued at \$29,853. Official figures do not indicate any exportation to foreign countries. The 1918 crop was valued at 3½ cents per pound, while quotations for October in the Puerto Alegre market show the best grade as selling at the equivalent of 4 cents per pound United States currency.

Reliable estimates for this year's crops in Greece are as follows: Olives, 95,115,000 gallons; olive oil, 17,023,000 gallons. The final reports for 1918 gave the following figures: Olives, 176,240,000 gallons; olive oil, 35,248,000 gallons. It will be seen from the above figures that the production for 1919 is estimated at about half the crop of the previous year. To the present crop, however, must be added that from the newly acquired districts in Turkish Asia Minor, Aivali, and Adramiti, estimated to be about 22,380,000 gallons of olives and 4,476,000 gallons of oil.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	.55	—	.56
Acetone	.13	—	.15
Acetphenetidin, lb.	2.65	—	2.70
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials	—	—	—
Adeps Lanae, hydrous, See Lanolin	—	—	—
Anhydrous, See Lanolin	—	—	—
Alcohol 188 proof, gal.	—	—	4.70
190 proof, U.S.P., gal.	—	—	4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c., gal.	1.42	—	1.43
97 p.c., gal.	1.45	—	1.46
Denatured 180 proof, lb.	.71	—	.73
188 proof, lb.	.73	—	.75
Aldehyde, lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd., lb.	.98	—	1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst., lb.	.65	—	.70
Benzozate, cryst., U.S.P., lb.	—	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P., lb.	.95	—	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk., lb.	.80	—	.81
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd., lb.	.12	—	1.24
Chloride U.S.P., lb.	.24	—	.25
Hypophosphite, lb.	2.10	—	2.15
Iodide, lb.	4.65	—	4.85
Oxalate, Pure, lb.	.83	—	.85
Persulphate, lb.	.95	—	1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic), lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P., lb.	.95	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.65	—	3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony), lb.	.18	—	.20
Needle powder, lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur, lb.	.35	—	.74
Atropine, bulk, lb.	5.60	—	5.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, oz.	—	—	26.80
Argols, lb.	.10	—	.11
Arsenic, red, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
White, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	4.85
Aspirin, lb.	.95	—	1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	14.00
Barbital, lb.	—	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure, lb.	.28	—	.29
Chlorate, pure, lb.	.28	—	.29
Iodide, lb.	—	—	5.15
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, gal.	3.20	—	3.25
St. Thomas, gal.	3.20	—	3.25
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzonaphthol, lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Berberine Hdcbl., lb.	—	—	34.00
Acid Sulphate, lb.	—	—	31.00
Neutral Sulpha., lb.	—	—	35.00
Bismuth Ammon. Ctr., U.S.P., lb.	—	—	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	5.50
Oxide, pd, lb.	—	—	3.80
Oxychloride, lb.	—	—	3.20
Salicylate, lb.	—	—	2.95
Subbenzoate, lb.	—	—	4.25
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	3.20
Subgallate, lb.	—	—	3.20
Subiodide, lb.	—	—	6.20
Subnitrate, lb.	—	—	2.90

*Nominal.

Bismuth Subsalicylate, lb.	—	—	3.50
Tannate, lb.	—	—	2.80
Metallic, lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Borax, in bbls., crystals, lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs., lb.	.08 3/4	—	.09
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk., lb.	.55	—	.65
Cadmium Bromide, crystals, lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide, lb.	—	—	4.30
Metal sticks, lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk., lb.	—	—	7.00
Hydrobromide, lb.	8.25	—	8.50
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Phosphate, lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Sulphate, lb.	9.25	—	9.50
Calcium Glycerophosphate, lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Iodide, lb.	—	—	4.00
Phosphate, Precip., lb.	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate, lb.	.85	—	.90
Camphor Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton, lb.	3.85	—	3.60
24's in 1-lb. carton, lb.	3.55	—	3.60
32's in 1-lb. carton, lb.	3.55	—	3.60
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs, lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Monobromated, bulk, lb.	—	—	5.05
Caramel, lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Casein, C.P., lb.	—	—	.40
Castor Oil, AA bbls., lb.	—	—	.20
Cerium Oxalate, lb.	.74	—	.78
Chalk, Precip., lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Drop, bbls., lb.	.03	—	.05 1/2
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100 lb. lots, lb.	—	—	.95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	4.00
Chrysarobin, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.26
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals, oz.	—	—	.74
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals, oz.	—	—	.45
Sulphate, lb.	—	—	10.50
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst., oz.	—	—	10.75
Gran., Powd., oz.	—	—	.37 1/2
Cocoa Butter, bulk., lb.	—	—	.45
Cases, fingers, lb.	—	—	.11 1/2
Codeine, Alk., 10-oz. lots, oz.	—	—	9.10
Hydrobromide, lb.	—	—	10.30
Nitrate, lb.	—	—	8.60
Phosphate, lb.	—	—	9.10
Sulphate, lb.	—	—	9.10
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd, bbls., lb.	90.00	—	92.00
Norwegian, bbl., lb.	—	—	108.00
Collodion, U.S.P., lb.	.30	—	.31
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar, cryst., U.S.P., lb.	.85	—	.86
Powdered, 95 p.c., lb.	.55	—	.56
Creosote, U.S.P., lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Carbonate, lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cresol, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.54
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	—	—	—
Dover's Powder, U.S.P., lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials, ea.	—	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	27.00
15 gr. vials, ea.	—	—	1.25
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	—	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc., lb.	—	—	.17
Washed, lb.	—	—	1.10
Nitrous, conc., lb.	1.10	—	1.11
U.S.P. 1880, lb.	—	—	.34
Anesthesia, lb.	—	—	.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic	—	—	—
*Formaldehyde, lb.	.32	—	.33
Gelatin, silver, lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Glycerin, C.P., lb.	—	—	.24
Drums and bbls. added, lb.	—	—	.25
C. P. in cans, lb.	—	—	.24
Dynamite, drums included, lb.	.23 1/2	—	.24
Saponifications, loose, lb.	.16 1/2	—	.16 3/4
Soap Lyte, loose, lb.	—	—	1.54
Guaicol, liquid, lb.	—	—	6.50
Carbonate, lb.	—	—	6.50
Haarlem Oil, dom., gross	3.75	—	4.50
Imported, gross	—	—	4.50
Hexamethylenetetramine, lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Hydrastine, Alk., lb.	—	—	26.50
Hydrochloride, lb.	—	—	26.50
Sulphate, lb.	—	—	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.75
4-oz. bottles, gross	7.50	—	11.50
8-oz. bottles, gross	11.25	—	16.50
12-oz. bottles, gross	16.25	—	19.50
16-oz. bottles, gross	19.25	—	24.50
Hydroquinone, bulk, lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Ichthylol, lb.	—	—	4.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed, lb.	—	—	4.10
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk., lb.	—	—	4.85
Crystals, lb.	—	—	5.35

Irop Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, lb.	—	—	1.25
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.10
Green scales, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.87
Iodide, lb.	—	—	3.90
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900, lb.	—	—	.30
Phosphate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.11
Metallic, Reduced, lb.	—	—	.30
*Kamala, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P., lb.	.25	—	.31
Anhydrous, cans, lb.	.35	—	.41
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII, lb.	—	—	3.65
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass., lb.	.54	—	.55
Powdered, lb.	.80	—	.80
Sticks, lb.	.80	—	.85
Lithium Carbonate, lb.	—	—	1.50
Citrate, lb.	—	—	1.25
Lycopodium, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	2.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls., lb.	.19	—	.20
Technical, bbls., lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Glycerophosphate, lb.	—	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Oxide, tins tight, lb.	—	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans, lb.	—	—	2.15
Salicylate, lb.	.60	—	.65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	—	—	2.10
U.S.P. 1900, lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Manganese Glycerophos., lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII, lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Iodide, lb.	—	—	4.65
Peroxide, lb.	.75	—	.80
Sulphate, crystals, lb.	—	—	.35
Menthol, Japanese, lb.	12.25	—	12.75
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb., ea.	85.00	—	86.00
Bisulphate, lb.	—	—	1.25
Blue Mass, lb.	—	—	.43
Powdered, lb.	—	—	.70
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c., lb.	—	—	1.10
60 p.c., lb.	—	—	.50
Citrine Ointment, lb.	—	—	1.68
Calomel, Amer., lb.	—	—	1.56
Corrosive Sublimated, lb.	—	—	1.51
Powdered, Granular, lb.	—	—	3.81
Iodide, Green, lb.	—	—	3.91
Red, lb.	—	—	1.85
Yellow, lb.	—	—	1.95
Red Precipitate, lb.	—	—	1.97
Powdered, lb.	—	—	2.02
White Precipitate, lb.	—	—	.82
Powdered, lb.	—	—	12.00
with chalk, lb.	—	—	.20
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic	—	—	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal, lb.	—	—	.20
Milk, powdered, lb.	—	—	2.00
Mineral Oil, white, gal.	1.00	—	2.00
Morphine, Act., 25-oz., lb.	—	—	8.80
Hydrobromide, lb.	—	—	8.80
Hydrochloride, lb.	—	—	8.80
Sulphate, lb.	—	—	13.00
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz., lb.	—	—	11.85
Diacetyl, Hydcl., lb.	—	—	13.45
Ethyl Hydcl., lb.	—	—	6.75
Oplum, cases, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	8.50
Granular, lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered, U.S.P., lb.	1.60	—	1.55
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P., lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Papain, lb.	3.10	—	3.60
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P., gal.	—	—	.95
Paraformaldehyde, lb.	—	—	.30
Paris Green, kegs, lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P., lb.	—	—	.07 1/2
Petrolatum, light amber bbls., lb.	—	—	.09
Cream White, lb.	—	—	.15
Lily White, lb.	—	—	.18
Snow White, lb.	—	—	1.60
Phenolphthalein, lb.	—	—	.68
Phosphorus, yellow, lb.	—	—	10.00
Pilocarpine, lb.	—	—	9.50
*Podophyllin, lb.	—	—	.75
Potassium acetate, lb.	—	—	.27
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	.45
Bisulphate, lb.	—	—	.75
C. P., lb.	—	—	.90
Bromide Crystals, bulk., lb.	—	—	.58
Granulated, lb.	—	—	.18
Chlorate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10, lb.	—	—	1.81
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	1.75
Glycerophosphate, 75% , lb.	—	—	1.95
Hypophosphite, bulk, lb.	—	—	2.20
Iodide, bulk, lb.	—	—	2.20
Lactophosphate, lb.	—	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P., lb.	—	—	.69

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Sulphate, C.P.	1.11	- 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	—	- 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	- 7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	- 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	- .90
1-oz. tins	—	- .98
Second Hands, Java .....	.95	- 1.00
*Second Hands, Amer.	—	- .90
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.	—	- .90
Alkaloid	—	- 1.29
Acetate	—	- 1.29
Benzoate	—	- 1.29
Citrate	—	- 1.29
Dihydrochloride	—	- 1.29
Hydrochloride	—	- 1.19
Hypophosphite	—	- 1.19
Phosphate	—	- 1.19
Salicylate	—	- 1.19
Tannate	—	- .90
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	- 1.26
Sulphate, tins	—	- .85
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	- .39
Powdered, bbls.	—	- .39
Rosewater, triple	11.50	- 12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	3.50	- 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	3.50	- 3.75
Salicin, bulk	—	- 30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....	.90	- .95
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	- 100.00
Powdered	—	- 100.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	- 30.00
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.8175	- .8275
Soap, Castile, white pure .....	.26	- .30
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. ....	.38	- .40
Marseilles, white .....	.19	- .20
Ordinary .....	.15	- .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	- .28
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. ....	.75	- .77
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.0254	- .0254
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.75	- .76
Cacodylate	—	- 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. ....	.1575	- .16
crystals, c.b. 10	—	- .15
Granular, c.b. 10	—	- .15
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII lb.	—	- 1.12
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	—	- 1.27
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	1.00	- 1.05
Iodide, bulk	—	- 3.65
Peroxide .....	.35	- .40
Phosphate, U.S.P. gran. ....	.17	- .18
Recryst. ....	.40	- .45
Dried	—	- .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	- .60
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) .....	.0194	- .0194
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	.75	- .76
Carbonate, pure .....	.40	- .45
Iodide, bulk	—	- 3.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	- 1.80
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	—	- 1.80
Acetate	—	- 2.00
Hypophosphite	—	- 1.80
Hydrochloride	—	- 1.80
Nitrate	—	- 1.40
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	—	- .35
Sugar of Milk, Powdered .....	.30	- .31
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	- .35
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots .....	.85	- .90
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	- 16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	13.00	- 14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	3.20	- 3.50
Flour, 100 p.c. pure, 100 lbs.	3.35	- 3.75
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure, 100 lbs.	3.55	- 3.95
Precip., U.S.P.	—	- .17
Lac Sulphur .....	.09	- .10
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....	.67	- .67 1/2
U.S.P. ....	.73	- .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate .....	.93	- .95
Theobromine Alkaloid	—	- 10.50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	—	- 11.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	- .60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	- .60
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Trional	1.06	- 1.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.	3.00	- 3.25
Artificial .....	.14	- .15
Spirits, see Naval Stores		
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.	—	- 1.15
bbl.	—	- .16
Zinc Carbonate .....	.45	- .50
Chloride, U.S.P.	—	- 3.85
Iodide, bulk .....	.45	- .75
Metallic, C. P. ....	.22	- .23
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....	.38	- .42
Stearate	—	- .33

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. See Heavy Chemicals		
Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic .....	.95	- 1.00
Benzoic, from gum	—	- .85
U.S.P., ex toluol .....	.80	- .85
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....	.14 1/2	- .14 1/2
Powdered, bbls. ....	.14 1/2	- .14 1/2
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	- 1.55
Camphoric	6.00	- 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., dra. lb.	.15	- .18
1-lb. bottle	—	- .26
5-lb. bottle	—	- .23
50 to 110-lb. tins. ....	.19 1/2	- .20
Liquid, U.S.P.	—	- .25
Crude, 25% .....	.24	- .31
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.25	- 1.50
Chrysophanic	—	- 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	- .87
Powdered	—	- .88
Second hands .....	.85	- .86
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....	.75	- .85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....	.30	- .36
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	1.40	- 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	- 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.	—	- .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. lb.	.40	- .45
20 p.c. tech. ....	.50	- .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	2.40	- 2.50
U.S.P. 10 p.c. ....	.60	- .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	—	- 2.25
U.S.P. IX	—	- 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	—	- 8.50
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	- .25
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	.32	- .33
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.32	- .33
50 p.c. tech. ....	.21 1/2	- .23 1/2
Pyrogallie, recombined	2.50	- 2.55
Crystals, bottles	2.20	- 2.25
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. ....	.52	- .55
Sulphuric, C.P. ....	.08	- .09
Sulphurous .....	.06	- .06 1/2
Tannic, U.S.P.	—	- 1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....	.70	- .74
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.71	- .74 1/2
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	4.40	- 4.50

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1 .....	.85	- .86
No. 2	—	- .80
No. 3	—	- .75
Almonds, bitter .....	.35	- .40
Sweet .....	.35	- .40
Meal .....	.40	- .45
Ambergris, black	—	- 10.00
Grey	—	- 23.00
Areca Nuts .....	.30	- .32
Powdered .....	.33	- .35
Balm of Gilead Buds.	1.50	- 2.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom. ....	.08	- .09
Cantharides, Chinese	1.40	- 1.45
Powdered	—	- 1.55
Russian, whole	—	- 4.00
Powdered	—	- 4.30
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05 1/2	- .07
Wood, powdered .....	.04	- .05
Civet	2.50	- 2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. ....	.30	- .35
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.35	- .36
Spanish Apples .....	.45	- .55

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste. ....	.60	- .61
Jewelers, large	1.70	- 1.75
Small	1.55	- 1.60
French .....	.55	- .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.35	- .40
Reeds	—	- 1.50
Ergot, Russian	5.00	- 5.25
Spanish	5.00	- 5.25
Grains of Paradise.	—	- .35
Guarana	1.10	- 1.20
Hops, N. Y., prime. ....	.83	- .87
Pacific Coast, prime. ....	.85	- .89
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		
Russian	—	- 10.00
Kola Nut, West Indies. ....	.19	- .21
Honey, Calif. ....	.32	- .33
Leeches	—	- 12.00
Lupulin	2.40	- 2.50
Manna, large flake. ....	.75	- .80
Small flake .....	.58	- .60
Moss, Iceland .....	.21	- .23
Irish .....	.11	- .15
Musk, pods, Cab.	15.00	- 16.00
Tonquin	23.00	- 25.00
Grain, Cab	23.00	- 25.00
Tonquin	45.00	- 50.00
*Synthetic	—	- 30.00
Nux Vomica, whole. ....	.08	- .08 1/2
Powdered .....	.13	- .13 1/2
Poppy Heads .....	.48	- .49
Sandalwood .....	.55	- .60
Ground	2.95	- 3.25
Scammony, resin	3.05	- 3.30
Powdered .....	.29	- .30
Spermaceti, blocks	1.50	- 1.60
Storax, liquid cases. ....	.11 1/2	- .12 1/2
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	- 6.25
Kegs	—	- 6.25

BALSAIMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.47 1/2	- .50
South American .....	.60	- .65
*Fir, Canada	—	- 12.50
Oregon	1.75	- 2.00
Peru	—	- 5.00
Tolu	1.50	- 1.60

BARKS

Angostura .....	.28	- .30
Basswood Bark, pressed. ....	.17	- .21
Barberry	—	- 1.00
Bayberry .....	.30	- .40
Blackhaw, of root. ....	.60	- .65
of Tree .....	.35	- .40
*Buckthorn	1.00	- 1.25
Calisaya .....	.95	- 1.00
Cascara Sagrada .....	.15	- .17
Cascarilla, quills	—	- .10
Sittings	—	- .10
Chestnut .....	.10	- .10 1/2
Cinchona, red quills.	1.00	- 1.10
Broken .....	.60	- .60
*Yellow "quills"	—	- .10
*Broken	—	- .10
*Losa, pale, boxes	—	- .10
*Powdered	—	- .10
*Maracibo, yellow, powder.	—	- .10
Condurango .....	.10	- .10 1/2
Cotton Root .....	.25	- .26
Cramp (true) .....	.50	- .55
Cramp (so-called) .....	.09	- .10
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	- .10
*Elm, grinding .....	.30	- .40
Select bbls. ....	.75	- .80
Hemlock .....	.07	- .08
Leon Peel	—	- 10.00
Mezereum .....	.22	- .25
Oak, red .....	.08	- .09
White .....	.08	- .09
Orange Peel, bitter. ....	.09	- .10
Malaga, Sweet .....	.12	- .13
Trieste, sweet .....	.10	- .11
Prickly Ash, Southern. ....	.23	- .25
Northern .....	.23	- .25
Pomegranate of Root. ....	.26	- .28
of Fruit .....	.25	- .28
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.40	- .45
Select .....	.50	- .55
Simaruba .....	.50	- .55
Soap, whole	12 1/2	- 15
Cut .....	.23	- .24
Crushed .....	.20	- .21
Wahoo, of Root. ....	.70	- .80
of Tree .....	.30	- .35
Willow, Black .....	.06	- .07
White .....	.16	- .17
White Pine Rosed.07	- .08
White Poplar07	- .08
Wild Cherry15	- .21
Witch Hazel08	- .09

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BEANS			LEAVES AND HERBS			Colchicum		
Calabarlb.	.40 — .45	*Aconitelb.	.60 — .70	Colombo, wholelb.	1.50 — 1.60
Castor	.....lb.	.0634 — .0634	Balmoney	.....lb.	.15 — .17	Comfrey	.....lb.	.25 — .30
St. Ignatius	.....lb.	— .50	Bay, true	.....lb.	—	Culver's	.....lb.	.25 — .30
Tonka, Angostura	.....lb.	— .175	Belladonna	.....lb.	.30 — .35	Cranebill, see Geranium	.....lb.	—
Para	.....lb.	1.15 — 1.25	Boneset, leaves and tops	.....lb.	.16 — .18	Dandelion, English	.....lb.	.25 — .30
Surinam	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Buchu, short	.....lb.	2.35 — 2.45	American	.....lb.	.25 — .30
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	.....lb.	4.50 — 5.50	Long	.....lb.	—	Doggrass, genuine	.....lb.	.65 — .70
Cuts	.....lb.	3.25 — 3.50	Cannabis, true, imported	.....lb.	.29 — .35	Cut Bermuda	.....lb.	.29 — .30
Bourbon	.....lb.	3.00 — 3.25	Catnip	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Echinacea	.....lb.	.15 — .20
South American	.....lb.	3.25 — 3.75	Chestnut	.....lb.	.06 — .07	Elecampane	.....lb.	.14 — .15
Tahiti, Yellow Label	.....lb.	2.75 — 3.00	Chiretta	.....lb.	.25 — .26	Galangal	.....lb.	.25 — .30
Green Label	.....lb.	— 2.75	*Coca, Huancu	.....lb.	.60 — .70	Gelsemium	.....lb.	.16 — .17
BERRIES			Truxillo	.....lb.	.18 — .19	Gentian	.....lb.	.13 — .14
Cubeb, ordinary	.....lb.	1.35 — 1.40	Coltsfoot	.....lb.	.29 — .30	Geranium	.....lb.	.14 — .15
XX	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45	Conium	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	.....lb.	.27 — .28
Powdered	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45	Corn Silk	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Bleached	.....lb.	.30 — .32
Fish	.....lb.	— .30	Damia	.....lb.	.12 — .14	*Ginseng, Cultivated	.....lb.	3.00 — 3.10
Juniper	.....lb.	.40 — .45	Deer Tongue	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Wild, Eastern	.....lb.	5.00 — 5.10
Laurel	.....lb.	.07 — .0734	Digitaria, Domestic	.....lb.	.27 — .28	Northwestern	.....lb.	5.00 — 5.10
Poke	.....lb.	.08 — .10	Imported	.....lb.	.30 — .32	Southern	.....lb.	—
Prickly Ash	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Eucalyptus	.....lb.	.10 — .11	Golden Seal	.....lb.	6.00 — 6.10
Saw Palmetto	.....lb.	.18 — .20	Euphorbia Pithulifera	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Powdered	.....lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Sloe	.....lb.	.25 — .30	Grindelia Robusta	.....lb.	.14 — .15	*Hellebore, Black, Imported	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
FLOWERS			Henbane, German	.....lb.	—	White, Domestic	.....lb.	.20 — .21
Arnica	.....lb.	.35 — .40	*Russian	.....lb.	1.20 — 1.25	Powdered	.....lb.	.21 — .22
Borage	.....lb.	.60 — .70	Domestic	.....lb.	.35 — .40	*Imported	.....lb.	.21 — .22
Calendula Petals	.....lb.	— 2.75	Henna	.....lb.	.62 — .65	Ipecac, Cartagena	.....lb.	3.20 — 3.35
Chamomile, German	.....lb.	—	Horehound	.....lb.	.16 — .17	Powdered	.....lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Hungarian type	.....lb.	.50 — .55	*Jaborandi	.....lb.	.45 — .50	Rio, whole	.....lb.	3.20 — 3.35
Roman	.....lb.	.35 — .40	Laurel	.....lb.	.0734 — .08	Powdered	.....lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Spanish	.....lb.	— .45	Life Everlasting	.....lb.	.10 — .11	Jalap, whole	.....lb.	.80 — .85
Clover Tops	.....lb.	.11 — .12	Liverwort	.....lb.	.21 — .25	Kava Kava	.....lb.	.25 — .30
Dogwood	.....lb.	.17 — .18	Lobelia	.....lb.	.75 — .80	Lady Slipper	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Elder	.....lb.	.90 — .95	Matricaria	.....lb.	.20 — .23	Licorice, *Russian, cut	.....lb.	.80 — .90
Insect, open	.....lb.	— .50	Marjoram, African	.....lb.	.4434 — .45	Spanish natural bales	.....lb.	.17 — .18
Closed	.....lb.	— .75	French	.....lb.	.16 — .17	Selected	.....lb.	—
Powd. Flowers and stems	.....lb.	.55 — .60	Motherwort herb	.....lb.	.16 — .17	Powdered	.....lb.	.24 — .25
*Kousso	.....lb.	.90 — .95	Patchouli	.....lb.	.76 — .83	*Lovage, American	.....lb.	.73 — .75
Lavender, ordinary	.....lb.	.18 — .20	Pennyroyal	.....lb.	.12 — .16	Manaca	.....lb.	.25 — .26
Select	.....lb.	.26 — .28	Peppermint, American	.....lb.	.26 — .30	Mandrake	.....lb.	.35 — .38
Linden, with leaves	.....lb.	.35 — .37	Pichi	.....lb.	.11 — .12	Musk, Russian	.....lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Without Leaves	.....lb.	.50 — .55	Prince's Pine	.....lb.	.21 — .22	Oriac, Foxglove bold	.....lb.	.22 — .23
Malva, blue	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Plantain	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Verona	.....lb.	.30 — .31
Black	.....lb.	.55 — .60	Pulsatilla	.....lb.	2.50 — 3.00	Pareira Brava	.....lb.	.30 — .31
Mullein	.....lb.	1.68 — 1.70	Queen of the Meadow	.....lb.	.10 — .11	Pellitory	.....lb.	.29 — .31
Orange	.....lb.	1.95 — 2.00	Rose, red	.....lb.	1.10 — 1.15	Pink, true	.....lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Poppy, red	.....lb.	.95 — 1.10	Rosemary	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Pleurisy	.....lb.	.18 — .20
Rosemary	.....lb.	.69 — .70	Rue	.....lb.	.45 — .65	Poke	.....lb.	.12 — .13
Saffron, American	.....lb.	.35 — .38	Sage, Austrian, stemless	.....lb.	.28 — .29	Rhatany	.....lb.	.12 — .14
Valencia	.....lb.	15.00 — 15.25	Grinding	.....lb.	—	*Rhubarb Shenai	.....lb.	—
Tilia (see Linden)	.....lb.	—	*Greek, stemless	.....lb.	.21 — .22	Chips	.....lb.	—
GUMS			Spanish	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Cuts	.....lb.	—
Aloes, Barbados	.....lb.	.98 — 1.05	Savory	.....lb.	.1934 — .20	High Dried	.....lb.	— 1.75
Cape	.....lb.	.13 — .15	Senna, Alexandria, whole	.....lb.	.75 — .80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.....lb.	.66 — .70
Curacao, cases	.....lb.	.09 — .0934	Half Leaf	.....lb.	.45 — .50	American	.....lb.	.38 — .40
Socotrine, whole	.....lb.	.75 — .80	Siftings	.....lb.	.25 — .26	Mexican	.....lb.	.45 — .46
Powdered	.....lb.	— .95	Powdered	.....lb.	.30 — .35	Senega, Northern	.....lb.	— 2.50
Ammoniac, tears	.....lb.	—	Tinnevely	.....lb.	.16 — .24	Southern	.....lb.	— 2.50
Powdered	.....lb.	—	Pods	.....lb.	.10 — .12	Serpentaria	.....lb.	.75 — .80
Arabic, firsts	.....lb.	.35 — .40	Skullcap, Western	.....lb.	.40 — .45	Skunk Cabbage	.....lb.	.20 — .22
*Secunde	.....lb.	—	Spearment American	.....lb.	.20 — .22	Snake, Canada natural	.....lb.	.40 — .45
Sorts Amber	.....lb.	.1534 — .16	Squaw Vine	.....lb.	.35 — .36	Stripped	.....lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered	.....lb.	.27 — .30	Stramonium	.....lb.	.36 — .40	Spikenard	.....lb.	.32 — .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	.....lb.	3.40 — 3.50	Tansy	.....lb.	.15 — .15	Squill, white	.....lb.	.12 — .13
Powdered	.....lb.	4.75 — 5.00	Thyme, Spanish	.....lb.	.11 — .1134	Stillingia	.....lb.	.18 — .19
Benzoic, Siam	.....lb.	.80 — 1.00	French	.....lb.	.14 — .1434	Stone	.....lb.	.12 — .14
Sumatra	.....lb.	.33 — .36	Uva Ursi	.....lb.	.09 — .10	Turmeric Madras	.....lb.	.1034 — .11
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 28 Col. 2	.....lb.	—	Witch Hazel	.....lb.	.08 — .10	Aleppy	.....lb.	.0834 — .09
Catechu	.....lb.	.11 — .15	Wormwood imported	.....lb.	.14 — .15	China	.....lb.	.0734 — .08
Chicle, Mexican	.....lb.	1.20 — 1.25	Yerba Santa	.....lb.	.14 — .15	Unicorn false (Helonias)	.....lb.	.55 — .60
Euphorbium	.....lb.	.28 — .30	ROOTS			True (Aletis)	.....lb.	.95 — 1.10
Powdered	.....lb.	— .50	Aconite, U.S.P.	.....lb.	— .90	Valerian, Belgian	.....lb.	.65 — .70
Galbanum	.....lb.	1.38 — 1.45	*Alkanet	.....lb.	2.25 — 2.50	*English	.....lb.	—
Gambier	.....lb.	.11 — .12	Althea, cut	.....lb.	— .85	*German	.....lb.	—
Gamboge	.....lb.	1.90 — 2.00	Whole	.....lb.	.35 — .40	*Japanese	.....lb.	— 1.5
Guaiac	.....lb.	.70 — 1.00	Angelica American	.....lb.	.35 — .37	Yellow Dock	.....lb.	.13 — .15
Hemlock	.....lb.	.83 — .90	Imported	.....lb.	.59 — .69	*Yellow Parilla	.....lb.	— .35
Kino	.....lb.	.49 — .59	Arnica	.....lb.	.85 — 1.00	SEEDS		
Mastic	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.05	Arrowroot, American	.....lb.	— .60	Anise, Levant	.....lb.	.20 — .25
Myrrh, Select	.....lb.	.65 — .90	Bermuda	.....lb.	— .16	Star	.....lb.	.19 — .25
Sorts	.....lb.	.70 — .78	St. Vincent	.....lb.	— .16	Spanish	.....lb.	.20 — .25
Siftings	.....lb.	—	Bamboo Brier	.....lb.	.10 — .12	Canary, *Spanish	.....lb.	—
Olibanum, siftings	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Bearsfoot	.....lb.	.06 — .09	Morocco	.....lb.	.0934 — .10
Tears	.....lb.	.18 — .30	Belladonna	.....lb.	.50 — .65	South American	.....lb.	.08 — .10
Opium, See Pg. 28 Col. 3	.....lb.	—	Berberis, Aquifolium	.....lb.	.15 — .17	Caraway, African	.....lb.	.12 — .13
Sandarac	.....lb.	.60 — .65	Blood	.....lb.	.32 — .33	Dutch	.....lb.	.11 — .1134
*Senegal, picked	.....lb.	—	Blueflag	.....lb.	.38 — .40	Domestic	.....lb.	—
Sorts	.....lb.	—	Bryonia	.....lb.	.24 — .26	Cardamom, bleached	.....lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Spruce	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.50	Burdock, Imported	.....lb.	.18 — .19	Celery	.....lb.	.93 — .94
Storax, Art. cases	.....lb.	1.25 — 1.60	American	.....lb.	.16 — .17	Colchicum	.....lb.	2.00 — 2.10
*Thus, per bbl.	.....lb.	28.00	Calamus, bleached	.....lb.	.60 — .65	Conium	.....lb.	.39 — .40
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	.....lb.	5.00 — 5.25	Unbleached, natural	.....lb.	.16 — .17	Coriander, Bombay	.....lb.	.0534 — .055
Secondslb.	— 4.25	Cohosh, blacklb.	.09 — .10	Morocco, Unbleachedlb.	.0534 — .055
*Thirdslb.	— 2.50	*Nominallb.	.18 — .14	Bleachedlb.	.08 — .09
*Nominallb.	—						

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Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
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Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
*Malta	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	—	—
Dill	lb.	.10½	.11
Fennel, French	lb.	.12	.12½
German	lb.	.13½	.14
Bombay	lb.	.14	.16
Flax, whole	lb.	.12½	.13
Ground	per bbl.	20.00	22.00
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	.12
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04	.04½
Chilian	lb.	.09	.09½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	.09½
Larkspur	lb.	.05½	.06
Lobelia	lb.	.32	.35
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	1.50
Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.25	.26
California brown	lb.	.14½	.15
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.16	.16½
English, yellow	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Parsley	lb.	.21	.22
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.28	.29
Russian blue	lb.	.50	.51
Indian	lb.	.33	.34
White Indian	lb.	.13	.13½
Quince	lb.	.100	1.10
Kape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.12½	.12¾
Sabadilla	lb.	.09½	.10
Stramonium	lb.	.16	.17
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.25	.26
Kombe	lb.	1.55	1.60
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	1.75	2.00
South American	lb.	—	—
Worm, American	lb.	.10	.10½
Levant	lb.	.35	.40
..	lb.	1.20	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.15	.16
Japan Caps	lb.	.19	.20
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	.24
China, Selected, mata	lb.	.19	.20
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.45	.47
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.27	.28
Mombasa	lb.	.18	.28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	.39
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.48	.58
Amboyas	lb.	.54½	.55
Penang	lb.	.70	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	.13
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.27	.28
Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Mace, Manda, No. 1	lb.	.43	.44
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.41	.42
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.38	.39
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.31	.32
75s-80s	lb.	.34	.35
Pepper, Black Stiff	lb.	.17	.17½
White	lb.	.28	.29
Pimento, Select	lb.	.30	.31

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.45	.47
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.48	.49
Dark	lb.	.47	.48
Candelilla	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	.96
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.85	.86
No. 2, North Country	lb.	—	.65
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.48	.50
Chalky	lb.	.45	.48
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	.15
White	lb.	.16	.17
Japan	lb.	.19	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	.36
*Bleached	lb.	.35	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p. lb.	lb.	—	—
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. lb.	lb.	.10	.08½
Stearic Acid, seed Vegetables Oils, pg. 40	lb.	—	.10½
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.25	— 9.75
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sweet	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Peach Kernel	lb.	.45	— .47
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Bay	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Bergamot	lb.	4.85	— 5.25
Artificial	lb.	—	4.25
Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.27	— .29
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Lead, Free	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.30	— .32
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.65	— .66
Java	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cloves, can	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Bottles	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	55.00
Croton	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Cumin	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Erigeron	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	8.50	— 9.25
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.65
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Twice rect.	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	—	2.00
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Distilled	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Linaloe	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	25.00	— 30.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Artificial	lb.	105.00	— 120.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	140.00	— 150.00
Petale	lb.	18.50	— 25.00
Artificial	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Italian	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.30	— .40
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	25.00	— 30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Imported	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Peppermint, Natural, ting.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 8.75
Japanese	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
French	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	5.25
Pumilio	oz.	15.00	— 17.00
Rose, French	oz.	13.50	— 17.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.25
Rosemary	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.50	— 10.75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.85	— 2.00
Artificial	lb.	.60	— .50
Savin	lb.	12.50	— 6.25
Spearmint	lb.	.90	— .95
Spruce	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
White, French	lb.	6.00	— 6.15
Wintergreen, sweet birch.	lb.	10.50	— 10.75
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P.	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	15.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	24.00
Manila	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	—	—

OLEORESINS

Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Aspidium (Maleferia)	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Cubeb	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ginger	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Maleferia	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	10.00
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	3.25
Imported	lb.	20.00	— 21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	4.50	— 5.75
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	.85	— 2.00
Anethol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.50	— 4.75
Imported	lb.	—	—
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Citral	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Eugenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	7.75	— 8.50
Geranyl	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Heliotropin	lb.	5.75	— 6.50
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	20.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalol	lb.	7.00	— 12.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	13.50	— 15.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Methyl	lb.	12.25	— 12.75
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	7.00	— 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	36.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	—	.75
Mirbane, rect. drums extra.	lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	45.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	50.00	— 55.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	12.00	— 20.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	— 22.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
*Safrol	lb.	—	1.25
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.70
Imported	lb.	—	12.50
Thymol	lb.	—	12.50
Vanillin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	— 18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	— 3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	— 6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	— 7.50
30 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	— 8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	— 8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	— 9.90
Glacial, bbls.	12.75	— 13.00
Alum. ammonia, lump.	lb.	.04½
Ground	lb.	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.15
Potash lump	lb.	.07½
Chrome	lb.	.17
Ground	lb.	.09
Alum. Potash, Powdered.	lb.	.07½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	— .65
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	— .05
Sulph.	lb.	2.75
Low grade	lb.	1.70
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.14
Heavy	lb.	.07½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.10
Red	lb.	.20
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.11
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.33
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	— .104
20 deg., carboys.	lb.	— .094
18 deg., carboys.	lb.	— .084
16 deg., carboys.	lb.	— .074
*Nominal	lb.	—

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AND

Aromatic Chemicals

**Manufacturers
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ROCKHILL & VIETOR

Established 1884

22 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

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ROSE (Otto Rose), French, B. F.

ORANGE OIL, Sweet Italian & West Indian

LEMON MUSTARD, Artificial

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Inc. 1904

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4-6 PLATT STREET NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb.	—	—	254	Pyroligneous Acid, Tech. gal.	.12	—	124	Dinitronaphthalene lb.	.45	—	3
Sal Ammoniac, gray lb.	—	—	124	Saltpetre, Granulated lb.	—	—	14	Dinitrotoluidine lb.	.38	—	40
Granulated, white lb.	.15	—	16	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light 100 lbs.	1.90	—	215	Diphenylamine lb.	.65	—	70
Lump lb.	.28 1/2	—	26	Dense 58 p.c. bags 100 lbs.	2.40	—	265	Dioxynaphthalene lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.10	Cautic, 76 p.c. lb.	3.00	—	3.30	"G" Salt lb.	.65	—	75
"Dom., double bags 100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.10	F.o.b. Wks., basis 60 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.35	Hydrazobenzene lb.	1.50	—	10
Antimony, Sulphuret lb.	—	—	—	F. A. S. 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.35	Metaphenylenediamine lb.	1.10	—	110
Crimson F. lb.	—	—	40	Ground, 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.50	Metanitriline lb.	.95	—	100
Golden No. 1 lb.	—	—	85	Sodium Acetate lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	Metanitroparatoluidine lb.	3.40	—	360
No. 2 lb.	—	—	30	Bichromate lb.	.22	—	.28	Methylantraquinone lb.	—	—	—
Vermilion lb.	—	—	65	Bisulphate lb.	—	—	7.00	Monochlorbenzil lb.	.09	—	11
Blanc Fixe, dry lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04 1/2	Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	1.25	—	1.35	Monothylaniline lb.	2.15	—	225
Barium chloride lb.	95.00	—	105.00	Bicarbonate lb.	2.35	—	2.45	Naphthalenediamine lb.	—	—	—
Imported lb.	95.00	—	105.00	Chlorate lb.	.12	—	.15	a-Naphthol, crude lb.	.90	—	95
Binoxide lb.	.23	—	.25	Cyanide 96-98 lb.	.30	—	.32	b-Naphthol, distilled lb.	.65	—	75
Nitrate lb.	.11	—	.13	Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	—	—	3.60	Sublimed lb.	.45	—	45
Barytes, floated, white lb.	25.00	—	35.00	Kegs 100 lbs.	—	—	3.85	a-Naphthylamine lb.	.33	—	35
Off color lb.	14.00	—	18.00	Nitrate, tech. 100 lbs.	2.95	—	3.15	b-Naphthylamine, tech. lb.	1.15	—	125
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks 100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75	Phosphate lb.	3.25	—	3.40	Neuille Winter's Acid lb.	1.70	—	190
Export F.A.S. 100 lbs.	—	—	3.35	Refined lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Nitrobenzol lb.	.16	—	17
Calcium Acetate 100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.10	Nitrite lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13	Nitrochlorbenzol lb.	.40	—	45
Carbide lb.	.05	—	.07	Prussiate, Yellow lb.	.24	—	.25	Nitronaphthalene lb.	.30	—	35
Carbonate lb.	.01 1/4	—	.02 1/4	Silicate, 60 deg. lb.	2.85	—	2.85	o-Nitrophenol lb.	.75	—	85
Extra Light lb.	.05	—	.06	40 deg. lb.	.02	—	.02 1/2	p-Nitrotoluidine lb.	1.15	—	140
Light lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04 1/2	Sulphide 60 p.c. lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Nitrotoluidine lb.	.17	—	23
Heavy lb.	.03	—	.04	30 p.c. crystals lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2	o-Nitrotoluidine lb.	.17	—	23
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	20.00	—	25.00	Sulphite lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2	Para-Amdolphenol, Base lb.	2.75	—	800
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	Sulphate, Gl' b. salt 100 lbs.	1.40	—	1.50	H. C. L. lb.	2.50	—	400
Chlorine, liquefied lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Sulphur Dioxide Com. lb.	.08	—	.11	Paranitraniline lb.	1.15	—	125
Carbon bisulphide lb.	—	—	.06	Sulphur crude lb.	25.00	—	30.00	p-Phenylenediamine lb.	2.40	—	230
Carbon tetrachloride lb.	—	—	.11	Flour Com'l., bbls. 100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.00	Phthalic Anhydride lb.	.60	—	90
Copper Carbonate lb.	—	—	.28	Roll, 100 p.c. 100 lbs.	3.20	—	3.50	Phosgene lb.	—	—	75
Subacetate (Verdigris) lb.	.45	—	.48	Flowers, 100 p.c. 100 lbs.	3.55	—	3.95	Pseudo-Cumol lb.	—	—	—
Powdered lb.	.40	—	.42	Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots	—	—	16.00	"P" Salt lb.	.65 1/2	—	65
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76 lb.	.27	—	.28 1/2	60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ton	21.00	—	23.00	Resorcin, Technical lb.	3.50	—	500
Sesquiate, 98-99 p.c. 100 lbs.	8.125	—	8.37 1/2	66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ton	22.00	—	25.00	Sodium Naphthionate lb.	—	—	100
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y. 100 lbs.	8.25	—	8.50	Oilum, f.o.b. wks. ton	32.00	—	35.00	Schaefer Salt lb.	.55	—	40
Coppers, f.o.b. works 100 lbs.	1.30	—	1.30	Tannic Acid, Tech. lb.	.50	—	.60	Tetranitromethylaniline lb.	—	—	125
Fluorspar, Powdered lb.	42.00	—	45.00	Tin, bichloride lb.	.21 1/2	—	.22 1/2	Tolidin lb.	—	—	165
Acid Grade lb.	50.00	—	60.00	Crystals lb.	.43	—	.45	Mix Toluidine lb.	.44	—	50
Fusel Oil, crude gal.	2.50	—	2.85	Whiting 100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75	o-Toluidine lb.	.25	—	30
Refined gal.	3.75	—	3.80	Zinc, carbonate lb.	.18	—	.21	p-Toluidine lb.	1.75	—	200
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls. lb.	.08	—	.09	Chloride, Fused lb.	.08	—	.10	m-Toluylenediamine lb.	1.25	—	115
48 p.c. in carboys lb.	.11	—	.12	Granulated lb.	.11	—	.13	Xylene, pure gal.	.40	—	50
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c. lb.	.05	—	.07	Oxide, French lb.	.12	—	.13	Xylene, Com. gal.	.40	—	50
Lead, Acetate, white crys. lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2	Leaded lb.	.08 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Xylidine lb.	—	—	50
Broken Cakes lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14								
Granulated lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14								
Arsenate, powdered lb.	.28	—	.30								
Paste lb.	.16	—	.17								
Nitrate lb.	—	—	.15								
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09	—	.13								
Foreign lb.	—	—	—								
Red, American lb.	.10 1/2	—	.13								
Sulphate, basic lb.	—	—	.08 1/2								
White, Basic Carb., Amer. lb.	—	—	—								
dry lb.	.09 1/2	—	.13								
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over lb.	—	—	.13								
English lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2								
Lithopone lb.	—	—	—								
Lime hydrate lb.	2.00	—	2.05								
Acetate 100 lbs.	.17	—	.22								
Sulphur solution gal.	.15	—	.16								
Manganese Chlor. lb.	.15	—	.17								
Sulp. lb.	65.00	—	68.00								
Magnesite lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04								
f.o.b. Y. lb.	—	—	—								
Muriatic acid, lb.	—	—	—								
18 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	1.65	—	1.75								
20 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	1.65	—	1.75								
22 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	1.65	—	1.75								
Nickel oxide lb.	.40	—	.50								
Salts, single lb.	.14	—	.16								
double lb.	.12	—	.13								
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2								
38 deg. carboys lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2								
40 deg. carboys lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2								
42 deg. carboys lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 1/2								
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c. lb.	.33	—	.38								
90 p.c. tech. lb.	.21 1/2	—	.25 1/2								
Phosphorus red lb.	.35	—	.40								
Yellow lb.	.35	—	.40								
Sesquisulphide lb.	—	—	.42 1/2								
Plaster of Paris bbl.	1.50	—	1.60								
True Dental bbl.	1.75	—	2.00								
Potash Caustic, 88-92 lb.	.28	—	.32								
Sticks lb.	1.00	—	1.10								
Potassium Bichromate lb.	.27	—	.28								
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P. lb.	.65	—	.70								
80-85 p.c. lb.	—	—	.24								
85-90 p.c. lb.	—	—	.28								
90-95 p.c. lb.	—	—	.34								
96-98 p.c. lb.	—	—	.34								
Chlorate, cryst. lb.	.18	—	.20								
Powdered, American lb.	.18	—	.20								
Japanese lb.	.16	—	.19								
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. lb.	—	—	—								
Foreign lb.	—	—	.85.00								
Permanganate, Com'l. lb.	.55	—	.60								
Prussiate, red lb.	.95	—	1.00								
Yellow lb.	.35	—	.38								
Sulphate lb.	—	—	.17 1/2								

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol C. P. gal.	.27	—	.32
(90 p.c.) gal.	.26	—	.31
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	.75	—	.80
50 p.c. gal.	—	—	.60
Cresol, U.S.P. lb.	.15 1/4	—	.17
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. gal.	.40	—	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. gal.	.40	—	.45
Naphthalene, balls lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Flake lb.	.07	—	.08
*Phenol lb.	.12	—	.17
Export lb.	.19	—	.20
Pitch, various grades. ton	14.00	—	15.00
Solvent naphtha, white gal.	.22	—	.25
Crude heavy lb.	.16	—	.18
*Toluol, pure lb.	.28	—	.32
*Commercial, 90 p.c. lb.	.28	—	.32
Xylol, pure water white gal.	.40	—	.45
Commercial gal.	.30	—	.35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid B lb.	—	—	2.25
Acid Cleve lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Acid H lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Acid Metaniline lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Acid Monosulphonic lb.	—	—	.15
Acid Naphthionic, Crude lb.	.65	—	.75
Refined lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Acid Picric lb.	.25	—	.50
Acid Sulphanilic, crude lb.	.25	—	.30
Refined lb.	—	—	.35
*Aminoozobenzene lb.	—	—	—
*Aniline Oil lb.	.33	—	.35
*Aniline Salts lb.	.42	—	.45
Aniline for red lb.	.60	—	.65
Anthrancene (40 p.c.) lb.	.60	—	.65
Anthracene (80 p.c.) lb.	.65	—	.70
Anthraquinone lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech. lb.	.75	—	.85
U.S.P. & F.F.C.; see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Benzidine Base lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Benzidine Sulphate lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzylchloride, 95-97 lb.	.26	—	.28
Diamidophenol lb.	—	—	6.00
Dianisidine lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Dinitrophenol lb.	.30	—	.32
o-Dichlorobenzol lb.	.15	—	.20
Dinitrobenzol lb.	.26	—	.30
Diethylaniline lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Dimethylaniline lb.	.90	—	1.00
Dinitrochlorbenzene lb.	.23	—	.28
*Nominal.	—	—	—

ACID COLORS:

Black lb.	1.15	—	1.70
Blue lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Brown lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Fuchsin lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Orange 11 lb.	.45	—	.50
Orange 111 lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Red lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Scarlet lb.	—	—	1.00
Violet 10B lb.	—	—	1.50
Amidine Yellow R. lb.	—	—	1.50
Alpine Yellow lb.	2.00	—	7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom. lb.	—	—	.45
Alkaline Blue, Imp. lb.	—	—	.80
Azo Carmine lb.	—	—	.40
Azo Yellow lb.	—	—	.20
Azo Yellow, green shade lb.	3.50	—	.45
Brilliant Delphine B.S. lb.	—	—	.45
Erythrosine lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. lb.	—	—	1.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, extra lb.	—	—	3.00
Granine lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste lb.	—	—	.75
Indigotine, conc. lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Indigotine, paste lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Metanil Yellow lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Medium Green lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Naphthol Green lb.	—	—	1.50

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Manufacturers

Acids	Colors
Ammonia	Epsom Salt
Barium Chloride	Glycerine
Blue Vitriol	Soda Ash
Borax	TriSodium Phosphate
Bichromate Potash	Soda Sulphide
Bichromate Soda	Zinc Oxide
Lithopone	Zinc Sulphide

KATZENBACH & BULLOCK CO.

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Cable Address: KABOCK NEWYORK All codes

Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

OIL COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.70	- 1.00
Blue	.....lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Orange	.....lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Red III	.....lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Red IV	.....lb.	1.80	- 3.30
Scarlet	.....lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.70	- 2.00
Nigrosine, apta. sol.	.....lb.	—	—
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	.....lb.	—	.65
Jet	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.30	- .40
Blue Dom.	.....lb.	.80	- .90
Brown	.....lb.	.35	- .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	- 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	- 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	2.20	- 2.50
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	1.50	- 1.70
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	—	2.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	—	3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	1.20	- 1.30
Chrysoidine R.	.....lb.	—	1.00
Chrysoidine Y.	.....lb.	—	.90
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	2.25	- 3.50
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	- 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	- 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	.....lb.	—	27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	—	6.00
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	- .33
Seed	.....lb.	.05	- .07
Carmin No. 40	.....lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	- .80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Kurpahs	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Madras	.....lb.	.90	- 1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.25	- .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	.35	- .40
Chinese	.....lb.	.34	- .36
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	.....lb.	.10 1/2	- .11
Aleppay	.....lb.	.08 1/2	- .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	- .08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	- .20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	30.00	- 35.00
Chips	.....lb.	.05	- .06
Hyperic, chips	.....lb.	.07	- .09
Logwood Sticks	.....ton	40.00	- 45.00
Chips	.....lb.	.03 1/2	- .05 1/2

Quercitron, see tanning.

Red Saunders

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.17	- .20
Triple	.....lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	.....lb.	.20	- .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	.16	- .18
Liquid	.....lb.	.12	- .14
Tablet	.....lb.	.14	- .15
Codbear, French	.....lb.	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	- .26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—

*Nominal

Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.22	- .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.30	- .40
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.14	- .16 1/2
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.15	- .19
Gall	.....lb.	.28	- .30
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.14	- .15
Crystals, 100 p. c.	.....lb.	.30	- .32
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	—	.24
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.26	- .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	—	.25
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	.12	- .17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	- .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.06 1/2	- .07 1/2
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	- .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.70	- .75
Domestic	.....lb.	.55	- .60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	.70	- .80
Soluble	.....lb.	.70	- .80
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.15	- .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	- .14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	.12
500-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	.....per 100 lbs.	8.00	- 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	.....per 100 lbs.	6.75	- 7.00
Potato, white or canary	.....lb.	.17	- .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	5.35
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	5.20
Potato, Domestic	.....lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Imported, duty paid	.....lb.	.08	- .08 1/2

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	185.00	- 200.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	- 76.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	- 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	.....ton	110.00	- 125.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	- 65.00
Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	- 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	- 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	- 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	- 30.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	.....ton	—	120.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	.....ton	—	120.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	—	90.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.03 1/2
bbls.	.....lb.	—	.03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	.....lb.	.17	- .18
Common	.....lb.	.09	- .11
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.18	- .20
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	.14	- .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.05	- .05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.04 1/2	- .04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08 1/2	- .08 1/2
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.09	- .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.08	- .10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan,	.....lb.	.01 1/2	- .01 1/2
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	Nominal
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	Nominal
"Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	Nominal

*Nominal

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	.09 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.07 1/2
"35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	—	.06 1/2
"35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	—	.08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	—	.12
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	.....lb.	.01 1/2	- .01 1/2
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	Nominal
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	.06 1/2	- .08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	1.12	- 1.14
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	1.10	- 1.12
Norwegian	.....bbl.	—	108.00
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	90.00	- 92.00
Degras, American	.....lb.	.07	- .07 1/2
English	.....lb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Neutral	.....lb.	.14	- .18
Horse	.....lb.	.11	- .12
Lard, prime	.....gal.	—	1.85
Off prime	.....gal.	—	1.75
No. 1	.....gal.	1.32	- 1.33
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.40
No. 2	.....gal.	1.27	- 1.28
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	1.18
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	1.30
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	1.22
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	—
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	.85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	2.25
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	2.05
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.90
Dark	.....gal.	1.60	- 1.65
Prime	.....gal.	1.75	- 1.80
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.25	- .33
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	—	.16
Saponified	.....lb.	—	.16
Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	1.95	- 2.00
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.90	- 1.95
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.90	- 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.95	- 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	—	.25
Double pressed	.....lb.	—	.30
Triple pressed	.....lb.	—	.30
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	1.50	- 1.55
Prime	.....gal.	1.45	- 1.50
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	1.30	- 1.35
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	1.35	- 1.40

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	—	.20
Cases	.....lb.	—	.21
No. 3	.....lb.	18 1/2	- 19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	23 1/2	- 24
Cocunut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	19 1/2	- 19 1/2
Tanks	.....lb.	20	- 20 1/2
Cochin, bbls, Dom.	.....lb.	19 1/2	- 20
Tanks	.....lb.	18 1/2	- 18 1/2
Manila, tanks, coast	.....lb.	—	.28 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.19
Crude, Tanks	.....lb.	—	—
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	19 1/2	- 20
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	20 1/2	- 21
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	.....lb.	—	—
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	.....lb.	23 1/2	- 25
Linseed, raw car lots	.....gal.	—	1.87
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.93
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	1.94
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	2.50	- 2.55
Edible	.....gal.	3.10	- 3.20
Foots	.....gal.	1.94	- 1.99 1/2
Palm, Lagos, casks	.....lb.	.17	- .17 1/2
*Benin	.....lb.	—	.17
*Niger	.....lb.	1.65	- 1.66 1/2
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—
Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined	.....lb.	.27	- .28
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....lb.	.23	- .24
Oriental, coast, tanks	.....lb.	.23	- 23 1/2
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	2.75	- 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	1.60	- 1.65
*Blown	.....gal.	1.65	- 1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	2.50
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	.....lb.	.16	- .17
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	18 1/2	- 18 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, whitelb.	.17 1/2	- .17 1/2
Yellowlb.	.12 1/2	- .12 1/2
Houselb.	.12 1/2	- .13

*Nominal

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Grease, Brown	lb.	.08	—	.10
Lard City	lb.	—	—	.23
Compound	lb.	—	—	.25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.32
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.21
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.17½
City, prime	lb.	—	—	.14

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.17
City Fancy	lb.	—	—	.16½
Prime Packers	lb.	—	—	.16
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16	—	.16½
"A" White	lb.	.15½	—	.16
"B" White	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Brown	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Bone	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
House	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	—	—	.20½
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	—	.23

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—

Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	—	—	—
Columbia	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—	—
Meal	short ton	59.00	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	—
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—	—

Miscellaneous

COCOA

Accura	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bahia	lb.	.20	—	.22
Caracas	lb.	.25	—	.28
Hayti	lb.	—	—	.18
Maracaibo	lb.	.28	—	.30
Trinidad	lb.	.21½	—	.23

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	—	—	—
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	—	—	—
*Second Orange	lb.	—	—	—
*T. N.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	—	—

*Button	lb.	—	—	—
Regular bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Bone, dry	lb.	—	—	1.40
Superfine	lb.	—	—	1.35

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.gal.	—	—	—	1.68
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	—	—	—	1.55
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	1.50	—	—	1.68
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	1.50	—	10.50
Rosins, B	—	—	—	17.00
D	—	—	—	17.38
E	—	—	—	17.50
F	—	—	—	18.28
G	—	—	—	18.40
H	—	—	—	18.50
I	—	—	—	19.00
K	—	—	—	20.00
M	—	—	—	21.00
N	—	—	—	22.00
WG	—	—	—	23.00
WW	—	—	—	24.00
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	—	—	14.50

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Dec. 19 to Dec. 26

ACIDS—Carbolic, 7 cks., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam

ALBUMEN—174 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Shanghai; 60 cs., National Importing & Produce Co., Shanghai; 336 cs., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hankow; 113 cs., Arnold, Karberg & Co., Hankow; 241 cs., Bush & Daniels, Hankow; 112 cs., Neuss, Hessein & Co., Hankow; 112 cs., Mendelssohn & Co., Hankow; 112 cs., National Importing & Trading Co., Hankow; 180 cs., Hartmann Bros., Hankow; 112 cs., East Asiatic, Hankow; 47 cs., 75 cs., 75 cs., Fearon, Brown & Co., Hankow; 25 cs., Stein, Hall & Co., Hankow; 225 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 55 cs., Morn-ingstar & Co., Hankow

ALMONDS—50 bgs., F. H. Leggett & Co., Marseilles

AMMONIUM MURIATE—20 cks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool; 34 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

ANILINE COLORS—30 cylinders, L. Fortner & Co., Havre; 31 cylinders, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Havre; 23 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 10 cylinders, F. E. Atteaux & Co., Havre; 11 cylinders, Heller & Merz Co., Havre; 64 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 8 cylinders, Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 45 cylinders, F. Brett & Co., Havre; 10 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 2 kgs., 7 cks., Read, Holliday & Sons, Liverpool

ANTIMONY, CRUDE—5,000 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow

BALSAM COPAIBA—24 cs., General Export & Commercial Co., Ciudad Bolivar; 10 drums, Askin & Co., Demarara

BARK—Medicinal, 22 cks., Michelena Co., Ltd., San Domingo; 130 bgs., Caribbean Agency, Monte Christi; 942 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, Monte Christi; Yokimbeche, 112 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

BEANS—Castor, 425 bgs., Southern Sales Co., Port au Prince; 25 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Azua; 23 bgs., Caribbean Agency; 42 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Monte Christi; Cocoa, 121 bgs., F. E. Childs Co., Inc., Grenada; 150 bgs., 528 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 20 bgs., J. & G. Lippman, Grenada; 44 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 383 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Grenada; 2 bgs., 1390 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Trinidad; 300 bgs., Gillespie Bros., Trinidad; 400 bgs., Gillespie Bros., Trinidad; 200 bgs., 500 bgs., 300 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 150 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Trinidad; 162 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 700 bgs., 200 bgs., 300 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 244 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., St. Lucia; 73 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 20 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 13 bgs., Park Berzger & Co., St. Lucia; 1,000 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Bahia; 5,500 bgs., National City Bank,

Bahia; 1,500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 50 cks., W. Schall & Co., San Domingo; 200 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Pedro, De Macoris; 74 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, La Romana; 168 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Inc., Sanchez; 905 bgs., I. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 7 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Sanchez; 25 bgs., R. Desvernine, Sanchez; 428 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 646 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 135 bgs., Porcella Vincini & Co., Sanchez; 1,865 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 65 bgs., Southern Sales Co., Sanchez; 953 bgs., Ultramarines Corporation, Sanchez; 579 bgs., 71 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 320 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Samara; 305 bgs., Porcella Vincini & Co., Samara; 270 bgs., Yglesias & Co., 73 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 37 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Puerto Plata; 230 bgs., J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 349 bgs., Grace Bros., Liverpool; 1,230 bgs., C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam; 830 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 3,825 bgs., L. Bartlett & Co., Rotterdam; 36 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 36 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 40 bgs., Colonial Bank, Dominica; 2 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Dominica; 218 bgs., 216 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 76 bgs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Inc., Dominica; Powder, 80 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Vanilla, 9 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 7 cs., R. Moel-hausen Guadeloupe; 128 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles

BERRIES—Whortle, 88 bbls., H. Mandahl, Gothenburg

BITTERS—78 cs., J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad

CAMPHOR—Refined, 150 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Hankow; 200 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Kobe

CASEINE—2,237 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—2 cs., George Lueders & Co., Genoa

COCOA BUTTER—8 cs., Marquardt & Co., Trinidad

COPRA—49 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston

CREOSOTE—1 bbl., Clyde Steamship Line, Turk's Island

DEXTRINE—50 bgs., Manufacturers' Traders National Bank, Rotterdam

DIVI-DIVI—65 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Christi

DRUGS—Crude, 4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rangoon; Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 12 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Samson Rosenblatt, Havre; 1 cs., Malmberg, Raffler & Co., Gothenburg; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre

DYESTUFFS—1 esk., Nitrate Agency Co., Liverpool; 2 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Annatto, 170 bgs., J. E. Kerr &

Co., Ltd., Santiago; 106 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Santiago; Gambier, Block, 532 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Indigo, 2 cs., 180 cks., International Banking Co., Havre; Mangrove Bark, 63 bgs., Southern Sales Co., Samana; Orchil Liquor, 18 cks., W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 81 bbls., T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Christi; 50 cks., United Fruit Co., Santiago

FLOWERS—Lily of the Valley, 80 cs., M. C. Hutchinson & Co., Rotterdam; 32 cs., Maltus & Ware, Rotterdam

FRUIT SALTS—116 cs., J. D. Diaz, Liverpool

GELATINE—40 cs., P. Putman, Rotterdam; Powdered, 240 bgs., Milligan & Higgins, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—2 tanks, W. R. Grace & Co., Samana; 100 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

GUM CHICLE—32 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Ciudad Bolivar; 7 bgs., 136 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Demarara; 22 bls., Wellan, Peck & Co., South Pacific Ports; 28 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Liverpool

HERBS—Horehound, 21 bbls., A. J. Woodruff & Co., Gothenburg; Medicinal, 80 bbls., Bernard, Judea & Co., Genoa; 49 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

HOPS—64 bls., 202 bls., American Express Co., Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—81 cks., Richard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool

ISINGLASS—80 bbls., C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., Kobe

KRNELS, PALM—3 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

KOLA NUTS—10 bgs., J. & G. Lippman, Grenada

LEAVES—Bay, 19 bls., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; 3 bls., Royal Bank of Canada; Jaborandi, 2 bls., 16 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Laurel, 72 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; Medicinal, 1 cs., Schall & Co., Havre

LIME CITRATE—119 bbls., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica

LIME JUICE—16 bbls., Habicht, Braun & Co., Trinidad; 100 cks., 21 cs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 50 cks., W. J. Farrell, Trinidad; 4 cks., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 6 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 3 bbls., Sergeant Corporation, Guade-loupe; 128 cs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; Raw, 100 cks., K. H. Butler & Co., Dominica; 38 cks., F. B. Vandegrit & Co., Dominica

LITHOPONE—100 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—20 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Liverpool

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—2 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Rotterdam

OILS—Almond, 20 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., J. Manheim, Marseilles; 40 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; Coconut, 32 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rangoon; Codliver, 50 cs., Schieffelin & Co.,

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Christiania; Linseed, Raw, 232 bbls., Spencer, Kellogg & Son, Rotterdam; 229 casks, 173 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Olive, 100 cs., American Export Co., Genoa; 50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa; 50 cs., G. Montagnani, Genoa; 142 bbls., J. Abano, Genoa; 400 cs., T. Garrish, Genoa; 25 casks, R. H. Macy & Co., Marseilles

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Bay, 2 casks, R. Moelhaussen, Guadeloupe; Eucalyptus, 7 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Lima, 2 cs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 14 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 14 cs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; Orange, 30 cs., Colonial Bank, Cartagena; 13 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston, Equitable Trust Co., Kingston; 60 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 6 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 2 cs., Middleton, Dominica; Rose, 6 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—1 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Havana

PERFUMERY—4 cs., Hall, Keeling Corporation, Havre; 23 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 3 cs., Andrews & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Rockhill & Vletoir, Havre; 1 cs., Gottschalk, Steinberg & Co., Havre; 47 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 87 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 4 cs., J. I. Murphy, Havre; 2 drums, 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 1 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; 17 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 20 cs., 5 cs., 6 cs., Cia Morana, Marseilles; 4 cs., American Express Co., Marseilles; 13 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Marseilles; 13 cs., 2 cs., 15 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 209 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Rouen; 2 cs., Bernard Judea & Co., Southampton; 6 cs., Van Ameringen & Co., Rotterdam; Synthetic, 5 cs., A. L. Van Ameringen & Co., Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 580 casks., Suzuki & Co., Kobe; Chlorate, 100 kegs.,

Thomas Meadows & Co., Gothenburg; 400 kegs, Rendrock Powder Co., Gothenburg; Chloride, 201 kegs, C. Martin, Gothenburg; Perchlorate, 225 cs., 75 cs., Thomas Meadows & Co., Gothenburg; Prussiate, Yellow, 22 casks., National City Bank; 11 casks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam

ROOTS—Arrow, 78 bbls., 150 bbls., T. Scott & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 740 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Barbados; Gentian, 45 bbls., S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles; Ipecac, 7 bbls., Ultramarines Corporation, Cartagena; Licorice, 54 bbls., E. Boissevain & Co., Shanghai; Rhubarb, 32 cs., Arnold, Karberg & Co., Hankow; 3 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Hankow; Sarsaparilla, 4 bbls., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Cartagena; 1 bbl., Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston

SAL AMMONIAC—10 casks., Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool

SEED—Canary, 1,240 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 261 bgs., Standard Import Co., Ltd., Buenos Aires; Caraway, 100 bbls., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Schilthuis & Co., Rotterdam; Castor, 94 bgs., J. I. Julia & Co., Monte Christi; Celery, 50 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; Linseed, 14,671 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 60 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Hankow; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 475 bgs., Nafra & Co., Genoa; 45 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 102 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rouen; Mustard, 1,400 bgs., Yourveta Home & Foreign Trading Co., Hankow; 60 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Hankow; Poppy, 30 bgs., Hadjopoulos & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., International Forwarding Co., Rotterdam

SODIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 225 kegs, Thomas Meadows & Co., Gothenburg; 1,000 kegs, 1,000 kegs, 150 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., Gothenburg; Hyposulphite, 2 kegs, American

Aniline Products Co., Inc., Liverpool; Prussiate, 36 casks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

SILVER PRECIPITATES—20 cs., American Smelting & Refining Co., South Pacific Ports

SPICES—Ginger, 878 bbls., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Mace, 38 bbls., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Grenada; 57 bbls., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Grenada; Nutmegs, 162 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Grenada; Pepper, Black, 461 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; Pimento, 300 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Cartagena; 100 bgs., F. E. Childs Co., Inc., Santiago; 148 bgs., H. Marquardt & Co., Santiago; 500 bgs., Colonial Bank, Santiago

SPONGES—300 bbls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Turks' Island; 31 bbls., Lasker & Bernstein; Havana; 6 bbls., National Sponge & Chamois Co.

TARTAR—124 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Marseilles; Cream Tartar, 117 casks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

WATER—Mineral, 500 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam; 220 cs., Apollinaris Agency; 69 cs., J. Manheim, Marseilles

WAX—Bees, 8 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Arua; 1 bg., Blackburn Trading Co., Sanchez; 7 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 5 seroons, W. Schall & Co., 1 bg., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 1 bg., J. Aron & Co., Samana; 3 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., Samana; 1 seroon, George Amsinck, Inc., Puerto Plata; 3 seroons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Puerto Plata; 3 seroons, W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 7 seroons, J. I. Julia & Co., Monte Christi; 71 bgs., Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam; 7 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; Paraffin, 89 bgs., Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Rangoon; 2,400 bgs., Union Petroleum Co., Singapore

WINE LEES—186 bgs., D'Oreg & Co., Marseilles; 80 casks., Mediterranean General Trading Co.

TIN PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND PRICES

The metallic tin obtainable from concentrate produced in the United States in 1918 amounted to 68 short tons. As in the past, practically all this concentrate was won from gravels mined in Alaska.

The world's output of tin in 1918 was about 144,000 short tons. The tin available for consumption in the United States therefore amounted to 57 per cent of the world's output. The imports came from the following countries, but the real origin of the tin is not wholly disclosed by this table:

Short tons	Short tons
Straits Settlements 36,067	China
Bolivia (tin in concentrate)	Japan
Dutch East Indies 10,670	British India
England	Chile
Hongkong	Canada
Australia	Other countries ..
	82,854

The average price of spot Straits tin in New York in 1918 was 86.8 cents a pound, as compared with 61.65 cents for 1917. The course of the market during the year is shown in the following table:

Average monthly prices, in cents per pound, of Straits tin in New York in 1918

Month	Prompt	Futures	Month	Prompt	Futures
January	84.00	70.00	July	98.00	85.00
February ...	85.00	72.00	August	90.00	80.00
March	87.00	76.00	September ..	80.00	73.00
April	90.00	83.00	October	80.00	72.50
May	105.00	93.00	November ..	74.00	72.50
June	97.00	82.00	December ..	71.50	72.50

The tin imported in 1918 as metal and metal in concentrate reached the record quantity of 82,854 short tons, an increase of nearly 5,000 tons over imports in 1917. The metal imported and entered for consumption was 71,254 short tons and the tin produced by the do-

mestic smelters, almost wholly from Bolivian concentrates, was 10,284 tons. The total supply of new or primary tin available for consumption was therefore 81,538 tons.

MARKET FOR ZINC IN EUROPE

The American Zinc Institute has issued to its members the report of an investigation made for them by George C. Stone in respect to the possibilities of Europe as a market for American zinc. Mr. Stone came in personal contact with the large zinc producers and with engineers, metallurgists, bankers, merchants and members of Government Boards in England and Western Continental Europe. In his report Mr. Stone says that England and France offer this country little hope for zinc exports, but Belgium affords an opportunity. Holland is also a possible market for American ore through Rotterdam or possibly Antwerp; Germany will probably need to import high-grade ore.

The United States seems to be the only country in a position to supply the European demand for slab zinc, unless the price goes too high, or present exchange rates are radically changed. In exact foreign sizes and properly packed and marked American sheet zinc should be in good demand in European countries. Present conditions even favor the introduction there of American finished roofing plates. American lead free oxide and, at least for a while, lithopone should also have a European export demand.

Belgium, despite the pessimistic forecast of a year ago, will probably react in every way more quickly than any of her Allies. Mr. Stone's report ends with an interesting comparative statement of Belgian smelting costs.

The Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co's plant at Perth Amboy was entered by thieves on Sunday who stole platinum valued at \$50,000. The door of a vault was pried off its hinges, and then put back in place to deceive the watchman who did not discover the loss until 7 o'clock in the morning.

New Incorporations

Alliance-Holt Dye Works, Rutherford, N. J., capital \$500,000. Silk dyeing. Samuel M. Birnbaum, Alexander Goldberg, Alexander Aaronson, Henry Denziger, George M. Homan, 258 Broadway, New York.

American Scientific Laboratory, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$1,000,000. J. C. Merrill, W. F. Wessely, B. Davis and E. M. Smith.

Vitrogen Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$50,000. D. Monhut, W. H. Wannowsky, Ivy Smith, J. E. Moats and E. H. Myers.

Cadeem Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$24,000, J. Dunleff, H. Messenger, B. N. Katz, 1570 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Southern Phosphate Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$30,000,000. T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, local incorporators representing a Wilmington trust company.

Delaware California Alkali Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,300,000. A. L. Stephens, Lem A. Brown, John W. Anderson, all of Detroit, Mich.

Delaware Western Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. A. L. Stephens, Lem A. Brown, John W. Anderson, all of Detroit, Mich.

The Burbank Chemical Works, Burbank, Cal., capital \$25,000. H. Spazier, H. C. Boorse, R. O. Church, G. W. Borse and E. Spazier.

Union Drug Co., Canton, Ohio, Capital \$100,000. Incorporators not given.

Inaguay Salt Co., Manhattan, capital \$200,000. M. Fischer, S. Mindlin, A. Leavitt, 1534 Madison ave., New York.

Chessman-Elliott Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$450,000. To make paints and varnishes. F. P. Chessman, F. J. Case, N. Elliott, Babylon, L. I.

Standard Aniline Corp., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. F. A. Darnuic, E. C. and D. Brooks, Jr., 15 Park Row, New York.

Ketchum & Co., Manhattan, capital \$120,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. S. Kosven, M. Bacon, G. Fine, C. Tufflash, C. Bergman, 24 Cliff st., New York.

Monroe-Louisiana Carbon Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. Thomas B. Harlan, Carrol Harlan, M. L. Adams, all of St. Louis, Mo.

Reading Extract Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Lawrence C. Briggs, Dr. Rudolph Pabeska, of Reading, Pa.; W. A. Baer, East Greenville, Pa.

Canadian Incorporations

Dr. Partin Laboratories, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, capital \$100,000. To manufacture drugs, chemicals and medicines. Provisional directors, Arthur L. Reid, Donald E. Lewis and Irene Rouse.

Dominion Oxygen Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, capital \$100,000. To manufacture oxygen, nitrogen and other gases and elementary substances. Howard A. Harrison, Wm. J. Beattie and Robert E. Laidlaw.

Canadian Inspection and Testing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, capital \$40,000. To test and analyze machinery and make chemical analyses. Robert J. Marshall, Robert R. Deans and Linus J. Rogers.

Canada Drugs, Ltd., Yorkton, Sask., Canada, capital \$50,000. Wholesale, retail and manufacturing druggists. Harry Bronfman, Samuel Bronfman and Harry Druxer.

News of the Courts

B. Brown, Inc., has been sued by the Chemical Exchange of the United States for \$4,400 on accounts due in May and October.

Leigh Chemist, Inc., New York, sued Peter A. Fox to restrain him from using certain formulas which he acquired when in the employ of the company, and from using the name Leigh.

The Wright Chemical Co. has been sued by the National Park Bank for breach of contract on promissory notes for \$8,000 and \$1,000. Louis F. Doyle has taken out a writ of attachment on the ground that the defendant is a New Jersey corporation.

The Cambridge Soap and Chemical Co. has sued the Gustine Reiser Realty Co., through Henry Wadman, for damages because a building which the company bought through the real estate company was occupied by a tenant under lease, and the chemical company was unable to get possession.

The suit of the Nitrates Agencies Co. against W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., for \$27,300, brought in the Supreme Court by Harold J. Roig, has been settled by payment of \$7,000 through Everett Clark and Benedict, attorneys for W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr. The suit involved the delivery of 720 tons of caustic soda.

The General Chemical Co. has sued the O. Friedlander Chemical Co. through Hays, Kauffman and Lindheim, on a contract for 20 tons of bleaching powder, alleging that the material was inferior and the drums were not suitable for export. The General Chemical Co. has paid \$1,730 on account, and claims damages of \$3,688.

The suit of the Cooper's Creek Chemical Co., of Pennsylvania, against the Butterworth-Judson Corporation for \$9,000, balance due on a contract for 50 tons of white phenol crystals, has been settled out of court. McKercher and Link, attorneys for the plaintiff, acknowledged in their complaint a payment of \$28,543. Chadbourn, Babbit and Wallace appeared for the Butterworth-Judson Corporation.

The Lagona Corporation is suing the American Dyewood Co. in the Supreme Court for \$20,000 damages on an agreement to sell to the American Dyewood Co. 12,000 tons of Campeche logwood at \$25 a ton. A shipment was made and accepted by the defendant, but further consignments were refused. Lewis and Kelsey appear for the plaintiff. In the answer filed by Welton C. Percy the American Dyewood Co. denies the existence of any contract.

SUIT AGAINST SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

The King Remedy Co. is suing Schieffelin & Co. for damages on an agreement to manufacture 50,000 tablets according to a formula submitted by the King company. Schieffelin & Co. in their answer filed by Ver Planck and Prince, explain that the King Remedy Co. was dissatisfied because calcium phosphate was used in making the tablets instead of calcium carbonate, and Schieffelin & Co. returned the money paid and took back the tablets. A dismissal of the action is asked.

A cablegram of Dec. 18 from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, states that mica blocks, mica sheets and mica splittings have been removed from the British list of prohibited exports.

COST OF WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE DISTRIBUTION COMPARED WITH 1914

Amazing Advances in Salaries of Employees and Prices of Merchandise—Sales Were Swelled by Avidity of Public for Luxuries—Crude Drugs Advanced Approximately 200 Per Cent

G. Barrett Moxley, chairman of the special committee appointed by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to investigate the cost of distribution, made a report to the convention of the association at New Orleans, which is now being sent to members in pamphlet form. Other members of the committee are F. E. Bogart, W. A. Hoover, C. S. Martin, J. W. Morrisson. The report says in part:

Our questionnaire sought to present the controlling figures applying at the beginning and end of the six-year period, and hence our questions were asked on 1914 as a base for comparison with 1919. For instance, in the matter of wages, we have compiled for the various classes of help the average paid in 1914, the average paid in 1919, and against that we have established the percentage of increase 1919 over 1914.

	Average per-cent Increase 1919 Over 1914
1. Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to foremen, order and stock clerks	47.7
Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to packers	47.0
Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to draymen	59.9
Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to bill clerks and typists	43.5
Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to stenographers	33.6
Per cent of increase in weekly wages paid to price-clerks	43.0
Average advance for above six classes of operating force independent of shorter hours	45.3
2. Per cent of advance in salaries of executives, including buyers, sales managers, etc.	34.3
3. Per cent of advance in price paid for finished new drug boxes	99.1
4. Per cent of advance in price paid for excelsior per ton	79.2
5. Per cent of advance in weekly drayage cost per dray, including driver	57.8
6. Per cent of advance in monthly cost of city delivery per vehicle (including wages of drivers and chauffeurs, maintenance of vehicles, horses, board, etc.)	58.6
Traveling Salesmen	
7. Per cent of advance in monthly traveling expense of salesmen. (This includes every selling expense of salesmen except salary)	37.9
8. Per cent of advance in monthly salary paid salesmen	45.4
Owing to variation in methods of compensation existing, this per cent is subject to some fluctuations.	
9. Per cent of cost in selling expense (total of above two items including bonuses, etc.) to sales credited to salesmen—1914, 4.66; 1919, 4.50—decrease of	16/100 of 1.0
Note that estimates formerly submitted credit 70 per cent of total volume of sales to salesmen, so our selling expense through salesmen should figure about 3.15 per cent on basis of total sales.	
10. Per cent of increase in merchandise investment in 1919 as compared with 1914, 73.4 per cent.	
11. Per cent of total expense of operation to sales for 1914, 12.5 per cent.	

12. Estimates on percentage of sales in proprietaries, patented or trade marked specialties on which the manufacturer established the jobber's commission, 67.2 per cent.

14. The estimate of the average advance in current prices applying to sales today over 1914, 35.19 per cent.

Note that Federal Taxes, though a prime fixed charge against our business, payable in cash, are not accounted for.

These amazing advances would have been considered insurmountable in pre-war days, nor would even the most intense pessimist have predicted that they would exist twelve months after the signing of the Armistice, when we were all optimistic enough to hope that living conditions would rapidly improve and show a tendency to decline.

An immense volume in sales has been produced for some members by soda fountains, talking machines and sundries. The buying power of the public and the avidity with which they take sundry items of the luxury or semi-luxury class, after the several years of self-denial, is almost amazing.

Prices are our second prime assistance, and even though the subject will likely be covered by other committees we think it well to refer for a moment to the splendid history of prices during the war, produced by our War Industries Board and the Statistical Department of the Bureau of Labor. Babson's Bureau also has furnished a number of graphic charts showing the history of prices on some fifty lines of business during the war. Bradstreet's Index for all Commodities, covering about 1,450 items, show 10 per cent increase in the last available report, and a few of the lines surveyed by the above mentioned authorities of interest to us, and the percentage of advance applying thereon, are as follows:

	Per cent
Rentals	28
Paper	98
Paints and varnishes	126
Clothes, clothing and dry goods	154
Fuel and light	81
Hardware	114
Groceries	83
Cigars, in addition to reduction in weight and size	32
Cigarettes and tobaccos	75
Chemicals and drugs	63
Heavy chemicals	164
Essential oils	20
Drugs and pharmaceuticals (27 items)	163
Standard proprietary remedies	17

Chairman Huisking's report and chart of 116 crude drugs and chemical items show an advance over August, 1914, of approximately 200 per cent.

JAPAN'S SYNTHETIC DRUG EXPERIMENTS

With regard to the experiments conducted by the drug department of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, the "Weekly Druggist" of Tokyo says that Mr. Yanagisawa has already completed his experimental manufacture of coumarin and strophanthus and is now making antipyrin. It is expected that a plant will be installed for the manufacture of these drugs. It is said that the manufacture of pyramidon will also be commenced.

Mr. Ishikawa has completed his experiment as regards emetin, while Mr. Murayama is still engaged in the manufacture of cocaine. The same expert is also engaged in the study of the volatile element of Inu Koju (Mosla Punctata) and the experimental manufacture of eucaine. Mr. Imano is devoting himself to the manufacture of guaiacol and phenacetin.

AUSTRIA'S CONTROL OF PHARMACY

The Austrian Government is organizing a German-Austrian Medicinal Drug Department, utilizing in part the war materials of the former Army Drug Management and the laboratories of the Vienna Government Hospital. Certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the Government. The Drug Department will supply the hospitals and the sick benefit associations. It will buy the medicines from manufacturers and also have general supervision of their plants.

The Austrian firms of Fritz Petzold, Roeder, Rabe and, as soon as its German stockholders agree to it, the Pharmaceutical Industrial Stock Company will be turned into stock companies with a joint economic character. Only half the members of the Boards of Directors of these three companies are to be elected by the stockholders, the other half are to be named partly by the German-Austrian Medical Drug Department and partly by the shop councils of the workers and employees. Besides, the three stock companies will have to give up a share of the net profits to the joint economic institution as well as to the workers and office employees of their establishments. The firms have voluntarily agreed to their transformation into such companies of a joint economic nature. Furthermore, the Medical Drug Department will carry on the production of chemicals itself and for this purpose will use the former Government munition factory near Vienna. Thus the medicinal drug industry comes under the control of the drug department, which is to exercise its power in the following way:

Up to now every factory and many drug stores have manufactured the most varied kinds of costly specialties and put them on sale by means of expensive advertising. But the great majority of these specialties have no greater curative value than many other cheap drugs. Now the German-Austrian Medicinal Drug Department will urge the concerns under its control to put up in uniform ways medicines conforming to the average formulas in the shape of tablets, pills, etc., on a large scale, and supply them to the trade.

The Drug Department will also fix prices, both for the producers and to the public in the pharmacies. In fact, the pharmacies will really be only sales agencies for drugs and medicines.

GOVERNMENT LOSING GOOD CHEMISTS

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke before the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society recently on the precarious position of the various scientific bureaus of the Government. This scientific work has always been of the highest standard, and there has been a larger volume of scientific work done by this Government than by any other. Yet there has been a very rapid and critical deterioration in the past few years. There has been no change in the salary scale for twenty years, although recently a bonus of \$240 a year has been granted to all appointees who receive a salary of less than \$2,500 annually. The consequence of this has been that in the past year there has been a turnover of personnel amounting to 45 per cent. One laboratory staff of twelve has lost eighteen men during the past two years, including its director.

Salary increases of from 50 to 500 per cent are needed to prevent the absorption of the Government scientific personnel by the industries. Not only is this not forthcoming, but Congress is even threatening to make conditions worse.

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS ACTIVE IN JAPAN

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Dec. 5.—Camphor is growing scarce, and holders are trying to raise prices. American manufacturers are buying far beyond the allotment made by the Monopoly Bureau. Japanese celluloid manufacturers are not satisfied with the allotment made and are demanding more camphor. White oil reached yen 50 Dec. 1, while camphor ranged between yen 840 and yen 820 per 100 pounds.

Borneo camphor is keeping pace with Japanese. The best grade is yen 17.90 per kin, which is an advance of yen 1 for the week.

Santonin, which is in short supply owing to the increasing disorder in Siberia and the consequent stoppage of shipments, is steadily advancing. At present it is offered at yen 280 per pound, but holders are of opinion that it will be much higher soon.

Caffeine alkaloid which has been rather dull and inactive for some time is now steadily advancing, owing to the restricted supply. It is quoted at yen 20 per pound.

Morphine, which was lower on the large visible stock, is fast recovering. Cocaine is also higher. Morphine hydrochloride is now quoted at yen 44 per ounce and cocaine hydrochloride at yen 23 per pound.

Quinine is advancing, owing to the small arrivals. Quinine sulphate is yen 2 per ounce, while quinine hydrochloride is yen 2.60 per ounce.

Although sulphuric acid is no higher, muriatic acid has advanced yen 1, and is held at yen 8 per 100 pounds. Nitric acid has advanced yen 2 and is now yen 27.50 per 100 pounds. Refined 96 per cent acetic has advanced to yen 45 per 100 pounds. Crude 96 per cent also advanced to yen 44 per 100 pounds.

Bichromate of potash has been advancing steadily for some weeks and is now yen 71 per 100 pounds. It is a conspicuous feature of the present general advance in the chemical market that potassium permanganate advanced more than yen 7 at one jump. It is now quoted at yen 22.50 per 100 pounds against yen 15.50. Potassium prussiate, yellow, has also advanced.

Sodas have followed the general upward tendency. Caustic acid is now quoted at yen 11 per 100 pounds against yen 10.50, which figure had been maintained for more than a month. Soda ash is up 30 sen, British soda ash having reached yen 7.30 per 100 pounds, while American soda ash has reached yen 6.30 per 100 pounds.

Sulphate of copper is yen 26.50, an advance of yen 3. Shellac has advanced yen 40 to yen 50 on a similar advance reported from British India.

The American Institute of Baking, founded by the American Association of the Baking Industry, has begun work in Minneapolis under the direction of Dr. H. E. Barnard assisted by an advisory committee of the National Research Council and in co-operation with the Dunwoody Institute. Dr. Barnard has been connected with the State Board of Health of Indiana for nearly nineteen years and was Federal food administrator of that State during the war. Of the 28,000 bakers in the United States but few are in a position to conduct scientific experiments or to have them conducted for them separately. For each one of these bakers to try to engage in scientific research would obviously result in a waste of effort even if the expense could be met, but by working in co-operation, all of these bakers can get the advantage of a strong scientific effort for the rational improvement of their methods.

SCHIEFFELIN WINS POINT OVER Hylan

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed the order made by Supreme Court Justice Lehman striking from the defence of Mayor Hylan in William J. Schieffelin's \$200,000 libel suit certain allegations as immaterial and irrelevant.

The Court decided that certain of the Mayor's allegations to the effect that he was doing his duty as he understood it, in attacking Schieffelin as a reformer who sold habit forming drugs, were not properly pleaded. The Court also struck out of the answer certain annexed police reports showing the number of drug fiends in the city and the methods the city administration adopted to cure them.

Clarence M. Lewis, of counsel for Mr. Schieffelin, said: "No further appeal can be taken by the Mayor. Mayor Hylan will now be forced to serve his amended answer in accordance with Justice Lehman's order. We hope this will end the Mayor's efforts to delay the trial of this case, which was started May 2, 1919. The case will be noticed for trial for the February, 1920, term of the Supreme Court. A motion will be made for a preference, and every effort will be made to try the case as soon as possible."

REGISTER YOUR "STILL," IF "SET UP"

Section 3258 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. provides that every still, no matter of what kind, set up, must be registered. So far as one can gather from the law, it makes no difference what kind of a still one has, whether glass, copper, iron or other material, whether for water, alcohol, nitrogen determination, or other operation, whether large or small, it must be registered.

Also, it appears that no exception is made for Federal, State, municipal, school or other laboratories. While it may seem absurd to require the registration of stills used obviously for chemical operations, and under conditions beyond any possible suspicion, nevertheless, it must be clear that if the revenue officers are to enforce the law—to keep track of all stills and apparatus that might be used for distillation—a complete registry is quite essential. Ignorance of the law is no excuse.

A. D. Rettinger, manager of the Pittsburgh district of the Palm Olive Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., after Jan. 1 will be located at Philadelphia, having been assigned there by the company to succeed C. L. Fredericks, who will go to Milwaukee to take charge of the laundry-soap department of the company. Mr. Rettinger will still have charge of the Pittsburgh territory, although the active manager in charge will be J. H. Foreman.

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